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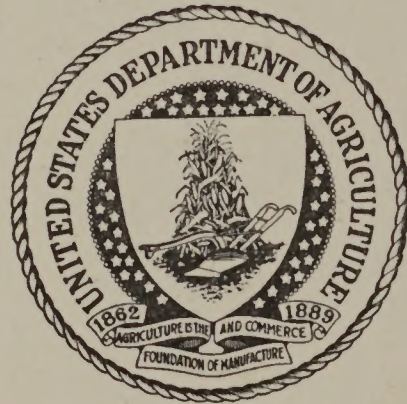
National-Forest Vacations

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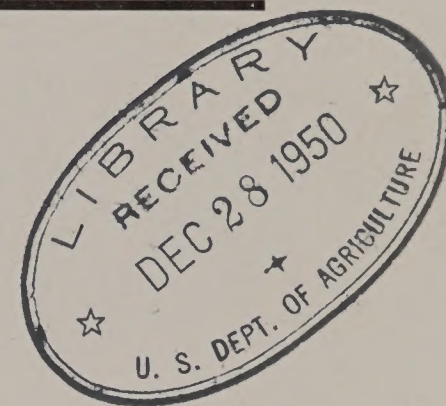
1950

NATIONAL-FOREST VACATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES for outdoor recreation offered by the national forests cover the entire field of the country's forest sports and diversions. For extent, variety, and interest they are probably unequaled anywhere in the world. Furthermore, these opportunities are inexpensive, informal, and relatively undiscovered—open to enjoyment by everyone.

National forests under administration of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, include more than 179 million acres of land, or something more than an acre apiece for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Because of their distribution—some 152 in 40 of the 48 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico—they are the most generally accessible large public areas adapted to outdoor recreation in the country.

FRONT COVER.—*Mount St. Helens from Spirit Lake.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.*



F-456957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

DECEMBER 1950

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Where skies are blue and waters clear.—Gallatin National Forest, Mont.

763085



WHERE AWAY?

ONE of the national forests, and oftentimes several, can be reached from practically any locality in the Nation within a

few hours, or, at most, a day's driving time.

Picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, and motoring are recreational activities common to all forests. Swimming is offered on most of them; canoeing and boating on the myriad forest lakes and streams—particularly in the Lake States area—are exhilarating pastimes. Pioneer days are relived on pack trips through the vast undeveloped wilderness areas of national forests in the Rockies, Cascades, and Sierras. And winter sports enthusiasts find national-forest winter sports areas and ski runs among the most exciting playgrounds in the United States.

Scenically and climatically, the national forests are as diverse as the geography of the United States. Ranging from the mysterious cypress swamps and clumps of sand

pinus of the South to the alpine meadows and great fir and spruce forests of the Rockies and the Pacific Northwest and from the

spreading hardwoods of the Central States and Appalachian Mountain region to the spectacular, towering redwoods of California, the national forests include timber types representative of every forested section of the country. Geological differences are equally broad, ranging from limestone sinks to glacier-clad peaks and from coastal flats to deep cut canyons.

There are dense, humid forests and parklike semiarid forests. With the exception of a few units in the deep South and the Lake States, the national forest system is synonymous with hilly or mountainous terrain—characterized by cool or cold nights and warm, sunny days in summer; salubrious, colorful fall seasons; and cold, snow-bound, or blustery winters.



Free Entry.—National forests are open to all who come to enjoy them. There are no charges for entering the forests, but on some highly improved camp and picnic grounds with season-long caretakers a nominal fee is collected. The regulated sale of forest products and the use of forest lands under permit bring to the U. S. Treasury receipts aggregating between 26 and 32 million dollars per year, a fourth of which goes to the States and counties in which the national forests lie. An additional tenth is used for roads and trails in the forests.

On some of the more heavily used recreational areas a demand exists for firewood ready-cut into stove or fireplace lengths, for bathhouses at which attendants are on duty, for clothes-checking services, etc. In response to the demand, these special services are often made available for a small charge. Use of such services is entirely optional with the individual, however, and in no way restricts free enjoyment of other facilities.

Similarly, on certain national-forest areas under co-operative wildlife management with several Eastern States, special fees are levied for limited hunting and fishing privileges in addition to regular State license requirements. Income from these special fees is used for improving hunting and fishing conditions in the area concerned.

The sign of the national forest is the figure of a pine tree centered in a shield. This insignia usually will be sufficient to point the way, but visitors are expressly invited to stop at the nearest forest supervisor, ranger, or guard headquarters for first-hand information and local maps. A short chat with the ranger will often save confusion and, occasionally, serious trouble.

Because of particularly hazardous fire conditions or for special administrative reasons, the visitor may occasionally bump into "closed to public entry" barriers. Such closures are for the protection of the public as well as of the forest itself. In most cases they are of a temporary or emergency nature and in relatively out-of-the-way places where there is seldom any conflict with recreational pursuits.

Fire rules vary by forests because fire hazards vary. Campfire permits are often required even at regular camp and picnic areas. See the special rules and suggestions at the end of this booklet.

Also to be noted is the fact that many tracts of land within national-forest boundaries are not in Federal ownership. Because these tracts serve private agricultural or lumbering purposes, or because public appropriations have not been made for their purchase, or for other reasons, they have remained outside the jurisdiction of national-forest management.



F-385237

The ranger knows his forest; talk to him about your vacation plans.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.





CAMP GROUNDS, PICNIC AREAS

CAMPERS and picnickers are urged to use some of the 4,500 odd sites that have been specially selected and improved for

their convenience and enjoyment.

Facilities include tables and benches, stove or masonry fireplaces, latrines, garbage receptacles, approved drinking water and, in some places, beaches, diving boards, bathhouses, parking areas, and community shelters.

Picnic and camp ground accommodations provided in the national forests are sufficient to care for 280,000 people at one time. More popular areas have as many as 100,000 or more visitors each year; others have hardly 200 a year. A number of the camp grounds have special provisions for trailers, but none has special facilities such as water connections or electricity.

A few national-forest camp grounds are so popular it is necessary to limit the length of stay of each party. At

such camps notices of time limits are posted in prominent places.

Accessibility and Location.—

Forest camps and picnic grounds are located in the most attractive surroundings the locality affords. They are found in the dense spruce and pine thickets of the Great Lakes region, at the edge of the Arizona desert amid fantastic cacti 40 feet high, on coast lines and lake shores where the surf pounds at the camper's feet, and high in the mountains where alpine flowers bloom at the edge of perpetual snowbanks. Shade, scenery, a forest environment, and proximity to recreation areas are advantages common to all of them.

The passing tourist would never know it except for the signs, but many well-screened forest camp grounds are within a stone's throw of arterial highways. On the other hand, others may be reached only by traveling the more intimate forest roads.





Campers must bring their own tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and food. Near many of the camp grounds are small-town stores where most of the needed staples can be obtained. However, many other camp grounds are miles from a source of supply. To avoid long, tedious trips for provisions, it is always best to take plenty of food at the outset, if going into out-of-the-way areas.

Some of the camps are open the year-round, others are usable only during the summer.

Organization Camps.—On some forests low-rent camps for groups of people are available. Such camps are designed for use by groups whose vacation is made possible through public or organized aid or by 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and similar groups. In some forests religious and social welfare organizations with Forest Service cooperation have already constructed camps and operated them successfully.

F-456948

National-forest camp and picnic grounds are widely used by family groups.—Bird Lake Camp Ground, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.



WINTER SPORTS

FOR years the winter status of the national forests of the North and West was one of snowbound isolation—but no longer!

The great national-forest snowfields—from the White Mountains of New England across the Lake States, throughout the Rockies from Canada to Mexico, and westward through the Cascades and Sierras—now attract nearly 3 million ski, snowshoe, and toboggan enthusiasts each year. Snow conditions have been found to be ideal, and in certain of the high western forests the season lasts from early fall to August. In some places, as in the Southwest, ski trails in the high mountains of the forests are within 2 or 3 hours' drive of warm winter resorts.

The national forests have 240 developed winter sports areas with a capacity of 285,000 skiers at one time. Most of these areas have warming shelters, lunch counters, ski

slopes for beginners and experts, ski trails, and ski lifts or rope tows. The Forest Service has generally provided the essential facilities,

and private capital has installed and operated lifts and tows under permit. The lifts and tows are closely supervised, safety is rigidly enforced, and rates are kept reasonable. Some of the larger ski areas have excellent resorts.

Working in close collaboration with the snow ranger in charge of most areas is the National Ski Patrol which renders competent first aid to injured skiers, searches for lost skiers, and gives excellent public service in restraining reckless skiers.

Skiing should not be undertaken without instruction or without good, well-fitting equipment. Many accidents are the result of incompetence and poor equipment. At many winter sports areas ski instructors certified by the National Ski Association give expert instruction.



The best skiing places are in the high mountains with deep snow and steep slopes. Snow avalanches are a hazard at some of these alpine areas. The danger areas are marked—stay off these.

Ski touring is still in its infancy but is growing. The national forests of the West have the finest ski touring terrain in the world. Ski touring is no sport for the novice—it requires experience—never ski tour alone.

Among the larger winter sports areas on the national forests are the following:

	<i>State and Area</i>	<i>National Forest</i>
<i>Arizona:</i>		
	Snow Bowl.....	Coconino.
<i>California:</i>		
	Big Pines.....	Angeles.
	Donner Summit.....	Tahoe.
	Mt. Waterman.....	Angeles.
	Snow Valley.....	San Bernardino.
	Squaw Valley.....	Tahoe.
<i>Colorado:</i>		
	Arapaho Basin.....	Arapaho.
	Aspen.....	White River.
	Berthoud Pass.....	Arapaho.
	Cooper Hill.....	San Isabel.
	Winter Park.....	Arapaho.
<i>Idaho:</i>		
	Bogus Basin.....	Boise.
	Sun Valley.....	Sawtooth.

	<i>State and Area</i>	<i>National Forest</i>
<i>Michigan:</i>		
	Caberfae.....	Lower Michigan.
	Day River.....	Upper Michigan.
	Silver Valley.....	Lower Michigan.
<i>Minnesota:</i>		
	Shingobee.....	Chippewa.
<i>Montana:</i>		
	Big Mountain.....	Flathead.
	Lookout Pass.....	Coeur d'Alene.
<i>New Hampshire:</i>		
	Tuckerman Ravine.....	White Mountain.
<i>New Mexico:</i>		
	La Madera.....	Cibola.
	Santa Fe Basin.....	Santa Fe.
<i>Oregon:</i>		
	Timberline.....	Mount Hood.
	Hoodo Bowl.....	Willamette.
	Spout Springs.....	Umatilla.
<i>Utah:</i>		
	Alta.....	Wasatch.
	Brighton.....	Wasatch.
	Snow Basin.....	Cache.
<i>Washington:</i>		
	Heather Meadows.....	Mt. Baker.
	Snoqualmie Pass.....	Snoqualmie.
	Stevens Pass.....	Wenatchee.



*Whether expert or beginner, there is a place for you on the abundant ski trails and open slopes in the national forests.—
Berthoud Pass, Arapaho National Forest, Colo.*

F-439161



RESORTS, SUMMER HOMES

MANY people write to the Forest Service to know whether or not it is possible for them to have a summer home in a national

forest for their own exclusive use. The answer is “yes”—but the home must be located where it will not in any way interfere with or impair public recreational use.

Where it has been determined that there is no reasonable possibility of any demand for recreational uses of a less exclusive nature, the Forest Service has zoned off summer home site areas. To those desiring personal summer dwellings, lots within the zoned areas are leased at the rate of from \$20 to \$50 per year. Summer homes erected by the lessees must meet architectural and construction standards set by the Forest Service. There are more than 16,000 summer homes on the national forests—mostly in western forests—at the present time. No summer home permits are issued on certain heavily used

forests, like the White Mountain and Green Mountain National Forests in New England.

Inquiries about obtaining a summer home permit should be made to the supervisor at the particular forest on which the permit is desired.

Of the 505 resorts on national-forest land, only a few, including Mount Hood Timberline Lodge in Oregon and Magazine Mountain Lodge on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas are owned by the United States. All others have been built and are operated by private concessioners under permits whereby the Forest Service regulates the type of development, the character of services furnished, and the charges. Timberline and Magazine Mountain lodges are similarly operated by concessioners.

At many resorts in the national forest, adequate and clean, though sometimes “rugged,” accommodations may



be obtained at rates approximating those of the small-town hotel. Those furnishing higher-class accommodations or special services, such as saddle horses, charge more.

In addition to resorts on national-forest lands, there are plentiful accommodations at cabin camps, tourist homes, ranches, and hotels on private lands in and adjacent to the forests.

For information about resort accommodations and rates, write to the Automobile Association of America, American Hotel Association, Dude Ranchers Association, or local Chamber of Commerce.

There are no Government-owned rental cabins available in the national forests.

F-398288

*Summer home in the quiet and
shade and beauty of the forest.—
Nevada National Forest, Nev.*





F-180339

You can “get away from everything” and “rough it” in national-forest wilderness areas.—Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho.



WILDERNESS AREAS

FOR those who yearn for solitude and a real “roughing it” outing, the wilderness and wild areas—numbering more than 76—set aside in the national forests are made to order.

Almost completely undeveloped, free of nearly all artificial influences, accessible only by trail or water, wilderness and wild areas covering in all an area larger than the States of New Hampshire and Vermont have been established in the national forests to be permanently maintained in their original primitive status.

The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., sponsors “trail riding” trips through a number of the most outstanding national-forest wilderness areas each year. Prices for these trips (about 10 to 15 days in duration) range from \$150 to \$250 per person—all expenses included.

On the other hand, many forest visitors annually travel in the wilderness areas entirely on their own, either afoot

or with horses rented from nearby ranches. In some of the areas a popular mode of travel is with a single burro to pack the camp

outfit. Adventuring in the wilderness area is by no means restricted to expert woodsmen, but inexperienced wilderness travelers are strongly advised against long trips without the services of a guide. It is also advisable for less experienced travelers to notify the rangers where they are going and for how long.

Saddle and pack horses are available near all wilderness areas and can be hired at about \$5 per day. Guides, who serve as cooks, packers, and horse wranglers are obtainable at about \$10 per day.

Many people go to wilderness areas from dude ranches. The Dude Ranchers’ Association, Billings, Mont., will send information about wilderness trips and rates upon request.





F-385179



ROADS AND TRAILS

MOST of the secondary roads in the national forests have been planned and constructed primarily for the purposes of forest protection and development. In general, they are narrower, steeper, more winding, and necessarily slower than the surfaced highways familiar to the average motorist. Nevertheless, if traveled at reasonable speeds and with reasonable caution, they are safe.

Of the more than 137,000 miles of forest highways and forest-development roads thus far completed in the national-forest transportation system, hardly a mile is without some scenic attraction. In locating roads through the forests the route of greatest scenic attraction is always given due consideration. Also, during construction a special effort is made to preserve timber along the roadside in as natural a condition as possible. Unnecessary scar-ring of roadside trees is avoided.

Some national-forest areas of outstanding scenic interest have been made available to motorists by means of specially constructed roads.

Hiking and riding trails in the national forests total approximately 140,000 miles.

The Pacific Crest Trail system, which will eventually stretch 2,265 miles from Canada to Mexico, traverses 19 national forests. Although as yet there is no connected trail route along the 1,000-mile summit of the southern Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre ranges in national forests of California, 870 miles of the trail in Washington and Oregon are finished, and certain sections of the trail in these States have been equipped with trail-side shelters. More than 1,500 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail are in wilderness areas.

Maps of these completed portions, known as the Cascade Trail and the Oregon-Skyline Trail, can be obtained by





writing to the Regional Forester at Portland, Oreg. No Forest Service map of the scattered sections of the trail through California is yet available.

In the East is the Appalachian Trail, of which some 600 miles cross 8 national forests. Location and marking of the entire route—which extends for 2,050 miles along the crest of the Appalachian Range from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia—was completed in 1937.

Shelters and lean-tos are available along this trail at regular intervals. Much of the Appalachian Trail is maintained by local Appalachian Trail clubs who also own many of the shelters. Open shelters are free for anyone to use. Closed shelters may be rented at 50 cents per night by reservation from the Appalachian Trail Conference, Inc., 1916 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., which also has an excellent “guide” of the entire trail available at small cost.

Less known, but equally inviting, are thousands of other trails in the scenic “back country” of national forests throughout the United States.

F-253059

*Roads like this one lead to picturesque and inviting country.—
Wasatch National Forest, Utah.*



WATER SPORTS

WITH more than 70,000 miles of streams and thousands of ponds and lakes, swimming and boating in the national forests

take a prominent place in the recreation picture. For those who would explore by canoe, the Superior Roadless Area of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota offers outstanding opportunities. Sailboats, speedboats, and excursion craft also ply many of the national-forest waters.

As to swimming, the visitor has a wide range of choice—from the warm waters of Florida to the icy water of alpine lakes or streams. In many places the Forest Service has facilitated aquatics through beach improvement, installation of diving boards and rafts, damming streams to raise water levels, bottom grading to remove sharp rocks, and construction of dressing rooms and showers.



F-451807

On a canoe trip where the pines come down to the waters.—Superior National Forest, Minn.



Doe and fawn in jack pine timber. Deer are the most common big-game animals in the national forests.—Superior National Forest, Minn.

F-378057



HUNTING AND FISHING

SPECIES of wildlife in national forests range from the great brown bear of Alaska to the Kaibab squirrel of Arizona and from the

ptarmigan of Colorado to the wild turkey of Carolina. In national-forest waters, fish life ranges from the golden grayling of Montana to the bream of Alabama and from the muskellunge of Wisconsin to the steelhead of Washington. Not only do the national forests provide at least a part-time home for 75 percent of all big game animals remaining in the West, but they also afford some of the finest fishing in American waters. Many of the country's best trout waters are in national forests. Cold mountain lakes, clear fast-running streams and the slower rivers and meandering brooks provide habitat for a wide variety of fish, and fishing opportunities for millions of people.

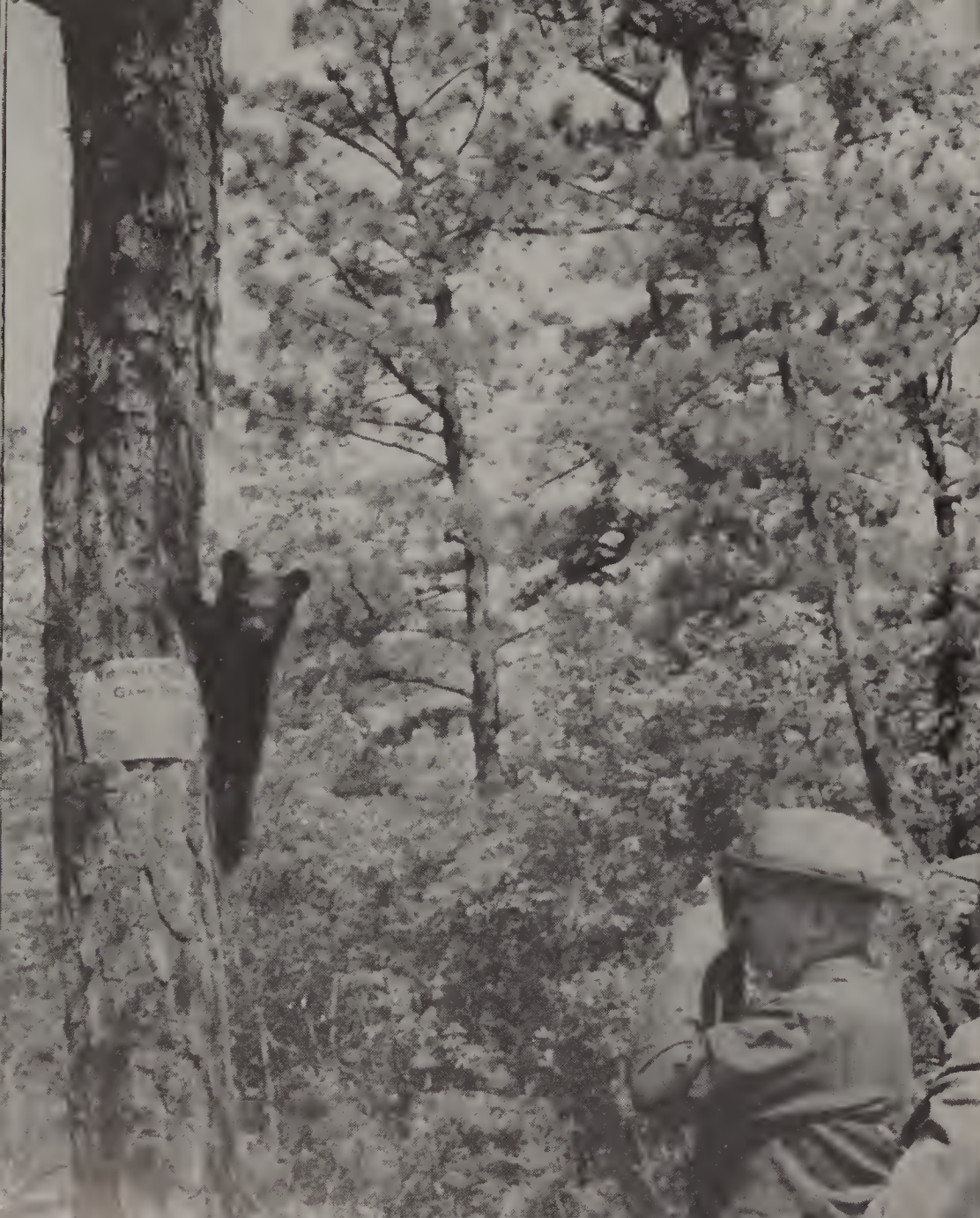
Most common of all big game animals in the forests is the deer; second in frequency comes the elk; and others

are antelope; black, grizzly, and Alaska brown bear; moose; mountain goats; and mountain sheep. Predatory animals include cougar,

coyotes, and lynx, and, in addition, there are innumerable smaller fur bearers. Game birds at home in the forests include blue grouse, ruffed grouse, Franklin grouse or fool hen, quail, ring-necked pheasants, wild ducks, and wild geese. On a few forests managed hunts are conducted to keep down overpopulation of some animals.

Except in certain designated Federal wildlife refuges, State game laws apply to hunting and fishing in the national forests just as they do on surrounding lands. Information regarding open seasons and license fees can be obtained from the State fish and game department of the State in which the national forest to be visited lies. A number of States make available special low-cost, short-term fishing licenses for sale to out-of-State visitors.





OTHER PASTIMES



OF ALL outdoor sports mountain climbing is perhaps the most vigorous, fascinating, and sometimes most dangerous. National forests number among their many mountains most of the highest and most precipitous peaks in America. A few of them are difficult enough to defy the attempts of even the most expert climbers.

For the camera hunter the national forests with their well-nigh unlimited scenic views and variety of wildlife and colorful outdoor sports offer untold opportunities. Naturalists will find in the isolation and primitive conditions of the wilderness areas a fertile field for study and discovery.

F-380261

*Opportunities for the camera hunter
are well-nigh unlimited.—George
Washington National Forest, Va.*

In unexplored caves, outcropping rock oddities, and fossil deposits of wide variety there is much to attract the attention of the geologist. The botanist has a range from the strange Cranberry Glades of West Virginia to the great rain forests of the Pacific Northwest, and from the rare flowers of alpine meadows of the Northwest to the scrub pine thickets of the South. And for the amateur mineralogist and prospector the national forests furnish an almost limitless field for exploration.

F-385262

*Towering snow-clad peaks beckon
the hiker.—Mount Baker National
Forest, Wash.*





F-456974

About 12 million head of domestic livestock, including the natural increase, use national-forest ranges yearly.—Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.



RECREATION IS A FOREST RESOURCE

NATIONAL forests were established (1) for the protection of watersheds and (2) for the sustained production and use of for-

ests and forest products beneficial to mankind.

Primary purposes of the management of the national forests are briefly: (1) To secure the maintenance of an adequate growth of trees and other vegetation on watersheds in order to aid in preventing floods, maintaining water levels and regularity of stream flow, preventing erosion, preserving water-power resources, preserving the purity of streams supplying water for domestic use in towns and cities; (2) to provide protection against forest fires, insects, disease, and other destructive agents; (3) to contribute toward maintenance of a permanent timber supply to meet the needs of dependent communities, regions, and the whole country; (4) to serve as demonstration areas of both large and small scale forest management

for private timber owners and operators, including farmers; (5) to secure a sustained supply of forage on forest lands for the grazing

of game and domestic livestock; (6) to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the forests for the recreation and pleasure of the people; and (7) to assist in the broad social program of building a more stable and prosperous nation.

Public recreation and inspiration are definitely recognized and treated as forest products, taking their proper place in development and management plans.

The distinctive characteristic of national forests is that they are properties managed for the sustained production of a variety of products which, in one way or another, may be harvested. For instance, ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices which insure sustained production; domestic livestock are permitted to graze up to the permanent forage-producing capacity of the land; water is used



in many ways—irrigation, power, domestic supplies, industrial uses, recreation, etc.; game and fish are taken under suitable limitations; and recreation is enjoyed in many forms by millions of people.

All these uses of the national-forest system are handled under a coordinated plan of management known as multiple use. This means that most of the national-forest areas yield not one but several different crops and services at the same time. Thus timber harvesting, stock grazing,

various uses of water, hunting and fishing, berry picking, and similar activities may go along together by so adjusting each that it does not measurably interfere with the others. Here and there, of course, some one use may be so important as to give it the right-of-way to the exclusion of the others, and the multiple-use plan provides for this. The controlling objective is to maintain a coordinated pattern of use which will produce the largest net total of public benefits.

WORTH NOTING

1. National forests provide a living for almost a million people and recreation for 26 million or more each year. Under provisions that assure continuity of the forest stand, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion board feet of timber are harvested from them annually. The national forests serve as a home for most of our western big game animals. They furnish part of the forage for 12 million head of domestic livestock including their young. They are the source of domestic water supply for 6 million city dwellers.

2. National-forest visitors can prevent public expense, forest waste, and occasional loss of life, by refraining from “flipping” lighted matches, cigarettes, cigar stubs, and

pipe heels out of car windows or into the brush along forest roads, trails, and streams; by keeping campfires small and by drenching them and testing the embers with bare hands to be sure they are dead before they are left. On the average 200,000 forest fires are started in the United States each year. Of these 180,000 are man-caused. One-fourth of all fires in the national forests are started by careless smokers—chiefly tourists, campers, fishermen, hunters, and prospectors. One-tenth of all fires are started by careless campers who build their campfires too large or leave them without being positive that all sparks are out. Fire rules are listed at the end of this booklet.



F-372296

National forests provide a living for almost a million people without interfering with the pleasurable recreation of 24 million more.—Logs from Sam Houston National Forest, Tex.



3. Each year, forest officers spend hundreds of man-days searching for lost persons and rescuing others either injured or killed. Most of those who become lost stray off the posted forest roads and trails or enter undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths in many instances result from inexperience in coping with woods hazards and from lack of proper equipment.

4. Agonizing “lost-in-the-woods” experiences, common injuries, and camper-caused fires can be avoided (a) by going to the forests properly equipped with local maps, shovel, ax, and bucket, stout shoes, warm clothes, and plenty of food; (b) by determining in advance where the nearest forest ranger or forest guard is located so that in case of emergency he can be called upon for help without any loss of time; and (c) by staying on “signed” forest roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in the isolated places.

F—385233

*Packwood Lake, Gifford Pinchot National
Forest, Wash.*



F-386733

Ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices that insure sustained production, also protection of recreation and scenic values.—Superior National Forest, Minn.



NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL-FOREST GUIDE

Thousands of inquiries concerning places to go, things to see, and recreational opportunities offered in the national forests are directed to the United States Forest Service each year. The number of such applications is steadily increasing.

In response to this public demand the following tabulation has been prepared giving the name and location of national forests with individual thumbnail sketches of special features, recreation resources, and accommodations.

ALABAMA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
William B. Bankhead , Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Haleyville.) U S 31, 43.	Limestone gorges; Clear Creek Falls; two natural bridges; wildlife refuge and management area.	Managed deer, turkey, and squirrel hunting. Bass and bream fishing in Brushy Lake.	Improved picnic area on Sipsey River. Commercial accommodations at Haleyville, Russellville, Decatur, Cullman, and Jasper.
Conecuh , Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Andalusia.) U S 29.	Large, clear ponds.	Bass and bream fishing. Deer, turkey, and small game hunting.	Improved picnic and swimming area at Open Pond. Commercial accommodations at Andalusia.
Talladega , Montgomery. (Ranger headquarters at Centerville, Heflin, and Talladega.) U S 78, 241; State 6.	Payne Lake Wildlife Management Area; Skyway scenic drive; Mount Cheaha, 2,407 feet elevation, highest point in Alabama; Lake Chinnabee.	Deer, turkey, duck, and squirrel hunting. Bass, bream, and perch fishing. Swimming at Cheaha State Park.	Picnic grounds at Payne Lake and Horn and Horseblock towers. Resort hotel and cabins at Cheaha State Park. Commercial accommodations at Centerville, Marion, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Sylacauga, Anniston, and Heflin.

ALASKA

Chugach , Juneau. (Division headquarters, Seward and Cordova.) Direct plane service to Juneau.	Tidewater, Hanging, and Piedmont Glaciers. Aleut villages, picturesque old Russian churches, native bidarkas. Shrimps, crab, clam, and salmon canneries. Alaska Railroad. Mountains of the Kenai; scenic fiords of Port Wells.	Rainbow trout fishing in Russian River. Moose, sheep, goat, and brown bear hunting; duck, grouse and ptarmigan hunting. Hiking along scenic trails; 140 miles of roads, 285 miles of trails.	Inquire at Cordova, Seward, and Juneau offices. Two improved public forest camps. Plane and boat services to these towns. Rail service Anchorage to Seward.
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ALASKA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Tongass , Juneau. (Division and ranger headquarters at Petersburg, Ketchikan, Sitka, and Craig.) Direct plane service to Ketchikan and Juneau.	Salmon canneries. Totems. Territorial museum and Indian villages; gateway to Canadian hinterland and Yukon, "Trail of '98," gold mines; fur farms. Glaciers; fiords; Alaska Highway from Haines; "Ice Cap" back of Juneau; fiords of Tracy Arm and Rudyerd Bay. Observatories where bear can be watched fishing for salmon. Ward Lake, Auke Village, Admiralty Island.	Trout fishing; also salt-water fishing for salmon and halibut. Alaskan brown and grizzly bear, goat, and deer hunting. Boating on lakes and inland waterways. Hiking scenic wilderness trails; mountain climbing; 210 miles of roads, 780 miles of trails.	Eighteen improved forest camp grounds. Inquire concerning public camps and hotels at Juneau office. Hotel accommodations in all southeast Alaska towns, all of which are served by boat and plane.

ARIZONA

Apache , Springerville. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.) U S 60, 260, 666.	Scenic Coronado Trail and drives through spruce and mountain-meadow country. Prehistoric Blue River cliff dwellings; Big and Crescent Lakes. Blue Range and Mount Baldy Wilderness Areas.	Lake and stream trout fishing. Big game hunting, including elk, deer, bear; turkey hunting. Horseback riding, pack trips.	Thirty-three public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, lodges, cabins. Nearby towns: Greer and Alpine, Ariz.; Luna and Reserve, N. Mex.
Coconino , Flagstaff. U S 66, 89, 89A.	Mormon Lake, largest natural lake in Arizona; San Francisco peaks, 12,611 feet, highest in Arizona; near Grand Canyon National Park. Nearby National Monuments are Sunset Crater, Walnut Canyon (cliff dwellings), Wupatki (ancient ruins), and Montezuma Castle. Lowell Astronomical Observatory; Sycamore Canyon Wild Area; more than 1,000 miles of scenic drives through timber.	Hunting including deer, elk, and mountain lion. Horseback riding.	Eleven public camp and picnic areas; Arizona Snow Bowl winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, camps, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Williams, Sedona, Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Camp Verde, and Winslow.
Coronado , Tucson. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.) U S 80, 84, 89.	Rugged mountains rising abruptly from surrounding desert; cactus to pines and swimming to skiing in an hour's time and 40 miles apart. Madera and Sabino Canyons; Chiricahua Wild Area. Colossal Cave State Park; Saguaro and Chiricahua National Monuments.	Deer and javelina hunting. Scenic drives and horseback trails in the rugged Santa Catalina, Chiricahua, Santa Rita, and Huachuca Mountains. Many forms of bird life including the trogon; rare species of plants such as Chihuahuan pine, chilicote, and madrona; and rare species of animals, including coati-mundi, Chiricahua squirrel, and javelina.	Thirty-three camp and picnic grounds; southernmost winter sports area in the United States. Many dude ranches, resorts, and hotels. Adjacent towns are Nogales and Douglas on the Mexican border; Tucson, Benson, Patagonia, Tombstone (the town too tough to die); Willcox, Bisbee, Bowie, San Simon, and Ft. Huachuca.

ARIZONA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Crook , Safford. U S 60, 70, 666; State 77, 78, 88.	Semidesert to alpine country, elevations from 3,500 to 10,700 feet; Mogollon Rim and Pinaleno Ranges. Parts of the Gila and Superstition Wilderness Areas; Galiuro Wild Area. Coolidge and Roosevelt dams; Indian Reservations.	Hunting, including bear, mountain lion, deer, elk, peccary, turkey, and quail. Scenic drives: U S 60, Pinal Mt., Swift Trail, and Coronado Trail.	Nineteen public camp and picnic areas. Four dude ranches near or within boundary; hotels and auto courts. Nearby towns: Safford, Clifton, Duncan, Globe, Superior, and Miami.
Kaibab , Williams. U S 66, 89, 64, 67.	Grand Canyon National Game Preserve with the famous Kaibab forest deer herd; wild buffalo herd; only habitat of the Kaibab squirrel. Access to both North and South Rims of Grand Canyon and Supai Indian village in Havasu Canyon. East Rim, North Canyon, Thunder River, Bill Williams Mountain, and White Horse Lake. Sycamore Canyon Wild Area.	Hunting, including deer, elk, antelope, bear, mountain lion, turkey and buffalo. Wilderness trips; scenic drives; winter sports; fishing; riding and pack trips. Unlimited photographic opportunities in vivid coloring and geological formations.	Thirteen public camp and picnic areas; Bill Williams Winter Sports Area. Hotels, resorts, cottage courts, guest ranches, hunting camps. Nearby towns: Williams, Grand Canyon, Flagstaff, Jerome, Ashfork, Fredonia, and Cottonwood, Ariz.; Kanab, Utah.
Prescott , Prescott. U S 89.	Rugged back country in the high mountains; Granite Basin Lake with rugged Granite Mountain overlooking the lake. Sycamore Canyon and Pine Mountain Wild Areas. Jerome "billion dollar copper camp." Prescott is known as "Cowboy Capital of the World."	Deer hunting; some fishing. Many horse-back riding trails. Scenic drives.	Ten public camp grounds and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Prescott, Mayer, Jerome, Clarkdale, and Cottonwood.
Sitgreaves , Holbrook. U S 60; State 77, 173.	Scenic Mogollon Rim drive; Pueblo ruins; large elk herd.	Limited hunting including deer, turkey, antelope, bear. Saddle and pack trips.	Three forest camp grounds. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and guest ranches. Nearby towns: Winslow, Show Low, Lakeside, and Pinetop.
Tonto , Phoenix. U S 60, 70, 80, 89.	Famous Tonto Basin, Superstition Mountains, and Mogollon Rim. Superstition Mountain and Mazatzal Wilderness Areas; Sierra Ancha Wild Area. A small band of Mexican bighorn sheep in the Superstition Mountains. Apache Canyon, and Stewart Mountain Lakes on the Salt River; Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes on the Verde River. Many remains of prehistoric occupancy, including Tonto National Monument and Pueblo Canyon ruins. Unusually varied and colored topography, semidesert to ponderosa pine forests.	Lake and warm water stream fishing; fair trout fishing. Quail hunting; deer, elk, bear, and mountain lion hunting. Saddle and pack trips; winter photographic possibilities. Scenic drives: Apache Trail and forest highway from Payson to Mogollon Rim via Colcord Mountain.	Fourteen public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, dude ranches, cabins, hot mineral baths, boats with or without motor, winter and summer open playgrounds. Nearby towns: Payson, Pine, Young, Roosevelt, and Mesa.

ARKANSAS

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Ouachita , Hot Springs National Park. (Forest lies partly in Oklahoma.) U S 70, 71, 270, 271.	Ouachita, Kiamichi, and Winding Stair Mountains. Four major and numerous smaller artificial lakes in or near forest. Caddo Gap, where De Soto fought Indians; explored by LaSalle and De Tonti, accounting for the many French names. Crystal Cave; Little Missouri Falls; four game refuges; medicinal springs.	Bass fishing. Deer, quail, and squirrel hunting. Scenic drives, hiking, and swimming.	Fourteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds, with overnight shelters at four areas. Commercial hotels, resorts, and cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Hot Springs National Park and Mena, Ark.; Poteau, Okla.
Ozark , Russellville. U S 64, 71; State 22, 7.	Inviting summer climate; oak forests; scenic drives; five game refuges. Three recreational lakes; Mount Magazine.	Stream and lake fishing. Deer and small game hunting. Swimming.	Thirteen improved camp and picnic areas. Mount Magazine Lodge and cabins, White Rock Mountain cabins, commercial cabins nearby. Nearby towns: Ft. Smith, Fayetteville, Ozark, Clarksville, and Harrison.

CALIFORNIA

Angeles , Los Angeles. U S 6, 66, 99.	Steep, rugged mountains adjoining Los Angeles metropolitan area; Old Baldy, 10,000 feet. Chiefly a chaparral forest which serves as a watershed for the Los Angeles area and as an easily reached mountain playground for the inhabitants. Devil Canyon; Bear Canyon Wilderness Area.	Scenic drives with wonderful views, especially of city lights at night. Riding and hiking trails; winter sports; fishing and hunting; some swimming and boating.	Fifty-two camp and picnic areas; four winter sports areas, ski lifts and tows. Resorts, cabins, pack and riding stables. Hotels and motor courts in Los Angeles and foothill towns.
Cleveland , San Diego. U S 101, 395, 80; State 78, 94.	Primarily a watershed forest with an unusually mild climate, between the desert and the sea. Agua Tibia Wilderness Area. The world's largest telescope at the Palomar Observatory.	Camping. Warm water fishing and duck hunting on the impounded lakes of the water systems. Big game hunting is confined to a deer season of 1 month during which there is heavy competition; pigeon and quail hunting. The first day's ride of the Mexico to Oregon Trail crosses the forest.	Twenty-four public camp and picnic areas; one winter playground. Three resorts with cabins, and dude ranches nearby. The cities of San Diego and Santa Ana are less than 2 hours' drive from the forest.
Eldorado , Placerville. (Forest lies partly in Nevada.) U S 50, 88.	Rugged mountains in Sierra Nevadas. Hundreds of mountain lakes; includes south end of Lake Tahoe, 23 miles long, 13 miles wide, elevation 6,225 feet. Famous early-day mining communities, including Coloma, site of Sutter's mill where discovery of gold started the rush of 1849.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives. Highway 50 to Lake Tahoe, Carson Pass Highway 88 famous for Fremont expedition in 1841 led by Kit Carson, Georgetown to Wentworth Springs. Riding trails; wilderness trips.	Twenty-seven public camps and picnic areas; three winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Sacramento, Calif.; and Reno, Nev.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Inyo. Bishop. (Forest lies partly in Nevada.) U S 6, 395.	High Sierra Wilderness Area and Minarets Wild Area. Palisade Glacier, southernmost glacier in the United States and largest in Sierra Nevadas. Mt. Whitney, highest point in continental United States; rugged and spectacular back country with many peaks more than 14,000 feet elevation.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer hunting. Wilderness trips. Many natural lakes, some accessible by paved road up to 9,700 feet elevation. Mammoth Lakes and June Lake-Silver Lake recreation areas.	Forty-two public camp and picnic areas; eight winter sports areas. Resorts, cabins. Nearby towns: Lone Pine, Independence, Bigpine, Bishop, and Leeving.
Klamath, Yreka. (Forest lies partly in Oregon.) U S 99.	Klamath River and tributaries, famous for salmon and steelhead trout. Marble Mountain and Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Areas. High mountain lakes and streams.	Steelhead and salmon fishing. Deer hunting. Hiking, riding, and pack trips.	Forty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches.
Lassen, Susanville. U S 395, State 36, 89.	Caribou Peak and Thousand Lakes Wilderness Areas. Many lakes; southern end of Cascade Wonderland; volcanic lava flows and craters; ice caves, lava flow tubes, hot springs, mud pots. Indian pictographs and hieroglyphics; old emigrant trails.	Lake and stream fishing for rainbow, Loch-leven, and steelhead trout. Deer and bear hunting. Riding and hiking trails; scenic road over Mt. Lassen crosses through Lassen National Park.	Fifty public camp and picnic areas; trailer space. Privately operated resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Susanville, Westwood, Chester, Chico, Red Bluff, Redding, Burney, Fall River Mills, McArthur, and Stirling City.
Los Padres, Santa Barbara. U S 101, 99, 399; State 1, 166, 150.	Primitive forest, varying from coast red wood to semidesert; home of the California condor. Ventana and San Rafael Wild Areas; snow-capped peaks.	Quail and pigeon hunting; some deer and wild boar hunting. Trout fishing. Scenic drives; wilderness trips.	Sixty-seven public camp and picnic areas on roads; numerous other trail camps. Kern County Ski Lodge. Hotels, cabins, and a limited number of dude ranches. Nearby towns: Santa Barbara, Ojai, Taft, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, Carmel, King City, Monterey, Atascadero, Paso Robles, and Ventura.
Mendocino, Willows. U S 99W.	Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area. Columbian black-tailed deer.	Hunting, fishing, hiking, saddle and pack trips.	Forty public camps. Local commercial dude ranches and cabin camps.
Modoc, Alturas. U S 299, 395; State 139.	South Warner Wilderness Area. Glass Mountain lava flows. Scene of Modoc Indian wars. Winter range of interstate deer herd; Clear Lake Reservoir migratory bird refuge.	Stream and lake fishing. Mule deer and waterfowl hunting. Scenic rides; summit trail through South Warner Wilderness Area; wilderness trips.	Thirteen public camps; one winter sports area. Hotels, cabins, and hunters' camps during deer season. Nearby towns: Alturas, Cedarville, Canby, Adin, and Tulelake.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Plumas, Quincy. State 89, 24.	Feather River country; Feather Falls, one of the highest and most picturesque falls in the United States. Historic gold mining areas of La Porte, Johnsville, and Rich Bar; largest lumbering industry in California; extensive hydroelectric developments. Limestone caves; large beautiful mountain valleys: Indian, American, Mohawk, and Sierra. Historic winter sports areas of La Porte and Johnsville.	Lake and stream fishing. Mule and black-tailed deer, bear, duck, geese, quail, and dove hunting. Scenic drives include Feather River Canyon, Lake Almanor, Bucks Lake, Bald Rock Canyon, Quincy-La Porte, Lakes Basin Recreational Area, and Little Last Chance Creek. State Riding and Hiking Trail.	Sixteen improved public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area at Johnsville. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Chester, Susanville, and Sierraville.
San Bernardino, San Bernardino. U S 18, 66, 74, 99.	Highest mountains in southern California, San Geronimo 11,485 feet, six others more than 10,000 feet. San Jacinto, San Geronimo, and Cucamonga Wild Areas. Historical landmarks; Big Bear and Arrowhead Lakes; Mount Jacinto.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer hunting. Good sites for municipal and organization youth camps. Camping and pack trips; winter sports.	Forty-five public camp and picnic areas with space for trailers; seven winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, auto courts, cabins at Arrowhead and Big Bear Lakes.
Sequoia, Porterville. State 65, 180, 178, 190.	High Sierra Wilderness Area with 200 peaks more than 11,000 feet. Mineral King Recreation Area; parts of John Muir Trail. Kings River Canyon; Hume Lake; Kern River Canyon; Boydens Cave; Sequoias; Sequoia National Game Refuge.	High mountain lakes and stream fishing. Big game hunting including California mule deer and bear. Scenic drives: Kern River Canyon, Kings River Canyon. Riding trails in wilderness area; hiking, swimming, boating.	Sixty public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotel, cabins. Nearby towns: Fresno, Sanger, Visalia, Porterville, and Bakersfield.
Shasta, Mount Shasta. U S 99, 97, 299.	Mount Shasta, 14,162 feet; five living glaciers; Shasta Lake, 365 miles mountain shoreline. Trinity Alps Wilderness Area. Lava Beds, Glass Mountain, and Castle Crags.	Lake and stream fishing, home of Dolly Varden trout. Waterfowl, upland birds, deer, bear, small game hunting. Prehistoric limestone caves; lava caves and chimneys. Riding trails in wilderness area.	Twenty-nine public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, motels, and guest ranches. Nearby towns: Dunsmuir, Weed, McCloud, Redding, Callahan, Etna, Trinity Center, and Dorris.
Sierra, North Fork (Madera County). U S 99; State 41, 168.	Huntington Lake, Florence Lake, Shaver Lake, Dinkey Creek, and Bass Lake Recreation Areas. Nelder and McKinley Groves of Big Trees; Central Sierra section of the John Muir Trail. High Sierra Wilderness Area and Mount Dana-Minarets Wild Area. Devils Post Pile National Monument and Rainbow Falls in the Reds Meadow Area. Watershed of the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer, bear, and quail hunting. Boating; mountain climbing; pack and saddle trips; winter sports.	One hundred and twelve improved forest camp and picnic areas; numerous swimming areas. Commercial cabin camps, hotels, resorts, and dude ranches. Mono Hot Springs, improved mineral water and mud baths.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Six Rivers , Eureka. U S 101, 199, 299.	Giant redwood and fir forests. Klamath, Smith, Eel, and Mad Rivers. Mild, cool climate yearlong; rugged back country.	Trout fishing, spring and summer; steelhead and salmon fishing, fall and winter in six rivers. Deer and bear hunting. Wilderness trip riding trails; scenic drives.	Sixty-eight public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area; three organization camps. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Crescent City, Klamath, Orick, Trinidad, Arcata, Eureka, Fortuna, and Orleans.
Stanislaus , Sonora. State 4, 108, 120.	Nearest mountain country to San Francisco Bay region and portion of San Joaquin Valley, elevations from 1,100 to 11,575 feet. Deep canyons cut by Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and Mokelumne Rivers. Fine timber stands; Emigrant Basin Wild Area. Routes of early-day pioneers; Sonora and Ebbets Pass.	Fishing in lakes and 715 miles of streams. Big game hunting for deer and bear. Camping, picnicking; organization camping; scenic drives; hiking; saddle and pack trips; winter sports.	Twenty-six public camp and picnic areas; sixteen organization camps; two winter sports areas. Resorts, cabins, stores, boating areas, packer stations. Nearby towns: Sonora, Jamestown, Columbia, Angels Camp, San Andreas, and Groveland.
Tahoe , Nevada City. U S 40; State 20, 49, 89.	Attractive lakes and streams, including shoreline of famous Lake Tahoe. Historic Donner Monument and Trail of Fortyniners; mother lode country and scene of much of the California gold rush history.	Excellent terrain and snow conditions for winter sports. Lake and stream fishing. Big game hunting for deer and bear. Riding and hiking trails; scenic drives through historic gold mining towns.	Thirty-three public forest camp and picnic areas. Summer resorts, cabins, hotels, and private club accommodations. Nearby towns: Nevada City, Grass Valley, Truckee, Downieville, Sierra City, and Sierraville.
Trinity , Weaverville. U S 299; State 36.	Extensive stands of virgin timber; Trinity River drainage. Salmon-Trinity Alps and Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness Areas.	Deer hunting. Lake and stream fishing, including steelhead and salmon on the Trinity River. Scenic drives, riding trails; wilderness trips.	Twenty-three public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, and cabins.

COLORADO

Arapaho , Idaho Springs. U S 6, 40.	Mount Evans. Gold, silver mining; ghost towns. Gore Range-Eagles Nest Wild Area.	Lake and stream fishing. Big game hunting for elk, deer, and bear, and some small game hunting. Scenic high mountain routes: Mount Evans, Loveland, and Berthoud Passes, Peak to Peak Highway. Riding trails, wilderness area trips.	Forty-nine public camp and picnic grounds; seven winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabin camps, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Idaho Springs, Dillon, Hot Sulphur Springs, Granby, Grand Lake, and Kremmling.
Grand Mesa , Grand Junction. U S 24, 50.	Grand Mesa Plateau, 10,500 feet high; 250 lakes and reservoirs; cliffs, canyons, waterfalls, wild flowers.	Lake and stream fishing. Deer, bear, duck hunting. Scenic drives; saddle trips; winter sports.	Twenty-one public camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps, resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Grand Junction, Delta, Palisade, and Rifle.

COLORADO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Gunnison , Gunnison. U S 50.	One thousand miles trout fishing streams; many high lakes. Twenty-seven mountain peaks more than 12,000 feet; Ruby Range. Taylor Park reservoir and valley; ghost towns. West Elk and Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Areas.	Fishing. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, bear hunting. Hiking; saddle trips; wilderness area trips.	Twenty-one public camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
Pike , Colorado Springs, U S 24, 85, 285.	Pikes Peak with highway to summit; historic Cripple Creek and Alma gold camps; scenic Rampart Range Road. Devil's Head Forest Fire Lookout; Monument Forest Nursery; Manitou Forest Experiment Station. Platte and Arkansas River watersheds.	Hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	Thirty-six public camp and picnic grounds; Pikes Peak winter sports area. Commercial hotels, resorts, cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.
Rio Grande , Monte Vista. U S 160, 285.	Mountain lakes and trout streams; Wolf Creek Pass; rugged mountains. Wheeler National Monument; Upper Rio Grande and La Garita-Sheep Mountain Wilderness Areas. Active mining camps.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, hiking, and scenic drives.	Eighteen improved public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Monte Vista, Creede, Saguache, Alamosa, and Antonito.
Roosevelt , Fort Collins. U S 287.	Arapaho, Isabelle, and South St. Vrain Glaciers; rugged Continental Divide with many alpine lakes; Poudre and Big Thompson Canyons. Rawah Wild Area.	Trout fishing. Deer, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, hiking, scenic drives.	Thirty-three improved public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Fort Collins, Denver, Loveland, Longmont, Boulder, and Estes Park.
Routt , Steamboat Springs. U S 40.	Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow; trout streams and alpine lakes. Mount Zirkel-Dome Peak Wild Area; Big Creek Lakes Recreation Area.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, grouse, and duck hunting. Scenic drives, pack and saddle trips, hiking.	Thirty-five improved public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Steamboat Springs, Yampa, Hayden, Craig, Walden, and Kremmling.
San Isabel , Pueblo. U S 24, 50, 85, 87.	Highest average elevation of any national forest in the United States; Sangre de Cristo Range; 12 peaks more than 14,000 feet, Mount Elbert, second highest in the United States. More than 40 timber line lakes; Snow Angel on Mount Shavano; molybdenum mines; Lake Isabel Recreation Area.	Lake and stream trout fishing. Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, and small game bird hunting. Scenic drives, pack and saddle trips.	Twenty-nine improved public camp and picnic areas; three winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Pueblo, Canon City, Salida, Walsenburg, and Leadville.

COLORADO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
San Juan , Durango. U S 160, 550.	Alpine lakes; Mount Wilson, 14,250 feet; canyons, waterfalls, cataracts, peculiar geologic formations. Archaeological ruins; historic mines. San Juan and Wilson Mountain Wilderness Areas.	Trout fishing. Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck hunting. Scenic drives, hiking, saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-four improved public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Durango, Pagosa Springs, Mancos, Cortez, Rico, Dolores, and Silverton.
Uncompahgre , Delta. U S 50, 550.	Many mountain peaks more than 13,000 feet; Uncompahgre Plateau; gold mines; Uncompahgre Wild Area and Ouray Scenic Area.	Trout fishing streams and lakes. Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, and grouse hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	Nine improved public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Delta, Montrose, Silverton, and Ouray.
White River , Glenwood Springs. U S 24.	Spectacular Glenwood Canyon; Hanging Lake; Bridal Veil Falls; mineral hot springs; caves; alpine lakes. Zinc and silver mines; source of marble for Lincoln Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Maroon Bells-Snowmass, Flat Tops, and Gore Range-Eagle Nest Wilderness Areas.	Trout fishing. Elk, deer, and bear hunting. Hiking, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Fifty-five improved public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Glenwood Springs, Aspen, Leadville, Eagle, Gypsum, Rifle, New Castle, Meeker, Hayden, Craig, Yampa, and Steamboat Springs.

FLORIDA

Apalachicola , Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Tallahassee and Wilma.) U S 90, 98.	Southern forest in process of development for sustained timber production. Bottom-land hardwood swamps along large rivers contain trees whose natural habitat is far to the north; rare Florida yew and stinking cedar. Old Fort Gadsden, State game refuge.	Three rivers and their tributaries with many miles of fishing waters—bass, bream, perch. Quail hunting; deer and bear hunting. Numerous lakes and ponds provide boating and swimming.	Five organization camps; one camp and picnic ground. Commercial accommodations near forest.
Ocala , Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Ocala.) U S 17, 41.	Juniper Springs—flow 8 million gallons fresh water daily; lakes. Subtropical palms, hardwoods, and scrub pine. National game refuge.	Numerous lakes, streams, and ponds with fishing and camping sites. Annual deer hunt.	Three organization camps, eleven improved forest camps and picnic grounds. Cabins at Juniper Springs. Excellent commercial accommodations near forest.
Osceola , Tallahassee. (Ranger headquarters at Lake City.) U S 41, 90.	Extremely flat country, dotted with numerous ponds and cypress swamps; in center of naval stores production area. Olustee Experimental Forest; State game breeding ground.	Bass, perch, and bream fishing. Deer, turkey, quail, and dove hunting. Swimming and boating at Ocean Pond.	Recreation residence site on Ocean Pond.

GEORGIA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Chattahoochee , Gainesville. U S 19, 23, 27, 41, 76.	Brasstown Bald, 4,768 feet, highest point in Georgia; Blue Ridge Mountains; lakes; Tallulah Gorge; waterfalls; Appalachian Trail.	Deer and small game hunting; bow and arrow hunt for deer. Trout and bass fishing. Swimming, boating.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds.

IDAHO

Boise , Boise. U S 20, 30, 95; State 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 52.	Active placer, hydraulic, and shaft mining, and dredging in historic gold rush areas of early days; ghost towns. Rugged back country; beautiful virgin stands of ponderosa pine. Scenes of early Indian camps and massacres; Arrowrock and Anderson Ranch Dams.	Lake and stream fishing for trout and salmon. Big game hunting, including bear, elk, and deer. Scenic drives include spectacular Payette River Canyon, Boise Ridge, and the edge of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area.	One hundred and twenty-two public camp and picnic areas, one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches, with horses, boats, and other facilities. Nearby towns: Boise, Emmett, Mountain Home, Cascade, Idaho City, and Horse Shoe Bend.
Caribou , Pocatello. (Forest lies partly in Utah and Wyoming.) U S 91, 191, 30.	Generally high plateau topography spotted with beautiful valleys divided by narrow mountain ranges with towering peaks. Includes the world's largest known phosphate reserve containing almost one-third of the world's supply. Historic markers and trails; natural soda springs; beautiful streams and waterfalls.	Stream fishing; game birds, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives: Mink Creek to Scout Mountain, Skyline Road, Snake River-Met'oy Road along the south bank of the south fork of Snake River, Georgetown Canyon-Diamond Creek and Snowslide-Crow Creek Roads. Numerous riding trails into wilderness areas.	Seventeen public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resort, hotel, and cabin accommodations in nearby Idaho Falls, Ririe, Swan Valley, Montpelier, Soda Springs, Lava Hot Springs, and Malad City, Idaho; and Afton, Wyo.
Challis , Challis. U S 20, 93, 93A.	Mt. Borah, elevation 12,655 feet, in Lost River Range, the highest peak in Idaho. Majestic Sawtooth Primitive Area and Stanley Basin; Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the Idaho Wilderness Area. Lemhi, Lost River, and White Cloud Peaks; Salmon River, and White Knob mountain ranges, headwaters of the Salmon River.	Stream and lake trout and salmon fishing. Big game species include deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, and bear. Stanley Basin scenic drive; riding and hiking trails; wilderness boating and pack trips.	Ten public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, dude ranches; commercial packers and guides. Nearby towns: Challis, Mackay, Salmon, and Stanley.
Clearwater , Orofino. State 9, 11.	Lewis and Clark Route (Lolo Trail Road); Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. Spring log drive on Clearwater and North Fork; large stands of virgin white pine.	Trout and salmon fishing in back country. Big game hunting for elk and bear; deer hunting on part of forest. Scenic drives: North Fork, Lolo Trail, and Lochsa Road.	Six improved public camp areas; numerous camping spots. Commercial cabins, camps, and dude ranches.

IDAHO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Coeur d'Alene , Coeur d'Alene. U S 10, 95.	Rich Coeur d'Alene mining district, great producer of zinc, lead, and silver; several large sawmills. Mullan tree on U. S. Highway 10; Cataldo Mission, built in 1846.	Many miles of fishing streams; big game hunting for deer. Six hundred miles of scenic forest roads. Adjacent to beautiful Coeur d'Alene Lake with 104 miles of shore line.	Ten public camp areas; one winter sport, area on U. S. Highway 10. Resort hotels cabins in Coeur d'Alene, Hayden Lake, Wallace, Kellogg, Mullan, and nearby towns of Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes.
Kaniksu , Sandpoint. (Forest lies partly in Montana and Washington.) U S 95, 195, 10A, 2, 6.	Rugged back country; Selkirk Mountain Range. Pend Oreille Lake (Lake Loop Drive, 107 miles); Priest Lake; Sullivan Lake. Kullyspell House, Clark Fork Area; Roosevelt Ancient Grove of Cedars; Chimney Rock.	Lake and stream fishing; big game, grouse, and duck hunting. Boating; swimming; scenic drives; wilderness trips.	Thirty-three public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, lodges, cabins. Nearby towns: Sandpoint, Bonners Ferry, Priest River, Metaline Falls, Newport, Clark Fork, and Hope.
Minidoka , Burley. (Forest lies partly in Utah.) U S 30.	"Silent City of Rocks"—fantastic wind-and water-worn rocks. Cleveland, Independence, and smaller alpine lakes; exceptional panoramic views of Snake River Valley.	Small stream fishing; big game hunting for deer. Scenic drives: Rock Creek-Bostetter-Oakley, Howell Canyon-Lake Cleveland, City of Rocks; riding and hiking trails.	Twenty-seven public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Nearby towns having hotel and tourist cabin accommodations: Twin Falls, Kimberly, Hansen, and Burley.
Nezperce , Grangeville. U S 95; State 9, 13, 14.	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. Seven Devils Range between Salmon and Snake Rivers; Hells Canyon on the Snake River; Red River Hot Springs. Historic Elk City.	Big game hunting, including elk, deer, and bear; lake and stream fishing. Horse trails, wilderness trips; scenic drives: Selway River, Lochsa River, Salmon River.	Eighteen public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Grangeville, Stites, Kooskia, Kamiah, Riggins, and White Bird.
Payette , McCall. U S 95, 15.	Idaho Wilderness Area, Grand Canyon of Snake River, Payette Lakes Vacation Land, Seven Devils Mountains.	Fishing for trout and salmon, 154 fishing lakes, 1,530 miles fishing streams. Big game hunting for deer, elk, goats, sheep, bear. Scenic drives; wilderness trips.	Thirty improved camps; one winter sports area. Dude ranches. Nearby towns: McCall, Council, and New Meadows.
St. Joe , Saint Maries. U S 95A.	Rugged Bitterroot Range of Idaho-Montana divide; St. Joe River Drainage; Saint Maries River Valley; canyon areas of Little North Fork of Clearwater River; Clearwater-St. Joe divide, Palouse River area; virgin white pine timber stands.	Big game hunting including elk, deer, bear, and mountain goat; lake and stream fishing. Scenic drives along St. Joe River from mouth to source.	Thirty public camp ground and picnic areas; two winter sports areas accessible by highway and rail. One dude ranch; Spring Creek cabins on St. Joe River. Nearby towns: Moscow, Potlatch, Saint Maries, Avery, and Clarkia.
Salmon , Salmon. U S 93; State 27, 28.	Idaho Wilderness Area, Big Horn Crags, Lewis and Clark Trail, Salmon River Canyon.	Fishing; big game hunting including deer, elk, sheep, goats, bear, cougar, and antelope. Salmon River and Panther Creek forest roads; boat trips on "River of No Return" and Middlefork.	Five improved forest camp and picnic grounds, winter sports areas. Dude ranches. Nearby towns: Salmon and Leadore.

IDAHO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Sawtooth , Hailey. U S 22, 93.	Sawtooth, Pioneer, and Smily Ranges; Sawtooth Wilderness Area; numerous glacial lakes, 1 to 1,500 acres in size.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including deer, elk, bear. Scenic drives: Warm Springs Creek, South Boise River, Wood River, Salmon River, Alturas and Red Fish Lakes. Riding trails; wilderness trips; boating; hot springs; mountain climbing.	Twenty-eight public camps and picnic areas; two winter sports areas, including internationally famous Sun Valley with 5 miles of ski lifts. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Hailey, Ketchum, Fairfield, and Stanley.
Targhee , Saint Anthony. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 91, 191; State 22, 29, 31.	Island Park country, lakes and streams; Grand Canyon of the Snake River; Grand Teton Peaks; Big Falls; North Fork of Snake River; Cave Falls; Falls River.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including black and brown bear, deer, elk, and moose. Many riding and hiking trails into semiwilderness areas.	Twenty improved camp and picnic areas; three winter sports areas. Resorts, cabins, dude ranches, boating facilities, pack outfits for hunting parties and one boys' dude ranch. Nearby towns: Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Rigby, Saint Anthony, Ashton, Driggs, Victor, and Dubois.

ILLINOIS

Shawnee , Harrisburg. U S 34, 51; State 1, 3, 34, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151.	Prehistoric stone forts and Indian mounds; interesting rock formations; confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo, Ill.	Fishing in larger streams. Hunting for quail, migratory waterfowl, squirrel, rabbits, fox, and raccoon. Artificial lakes in and adjacent to forest provide fishing, boating, and swimming.	Sixteen State and Forest Service camp and picnic areas. Hotels and cabins at nearby towns of Cairo, Metropolis, Harrisburg, and Marion.
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INDIANA

Hoosier (Purchase Unit), Bedford. U S 50, 150.	Pioneer Mothers Memorial Forest containing Nation's outstanding specimen of black walnut. Final outlet of Lost River; Ten O'Clock Indian Boundary Line crosses the forest. Old trail of migrating buffalo between Western Plains and French Lick.	Squirrel, fox, and quail hunting. Fishing in the Ohio, Lost, Patoka, and East Fork of the White Rivers and Salt Creek for catfish, bass, and blue gill. Scenic drives for spring flowers (dogwood and redbud) and fall coloring.	One public camp and picnic area, with 3-acre lake for swimming and fishing. Commercial hotels and cabin camps. Nearby towns: Evansville, Jasper, and Bedford.
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KENTUCKY

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Cumberland , Winchester. U S 25, 27, 60.	Western rim of Cumberland Plateau; sandstone cliffs 100 feet or more high; Red River gorge; natural rock arches; numerous limestone caves and mineral springs. Cumberland Falls and Natural Bridge State Parks nearby.	Bass and pike fishing in larger streams. Picknicking; Red River gorge drive; hiking.	Two picnic areas. Hotel and cabins at Cumberland Falls State Park and other places near forest.

LOUISIANA

Kisatchie , Alexandria. U S 71, 165, 167, 84; State 19, 21.	Colonial homes; Natchitoches, oldest town in Louisiana on Old San Antonio Trail; Stuart Nursery, one of the largest pine nurseries in the world. Extensive plantations of longleaf, loblolly, and slash pines; stand of virgin pine (privately owned), one of few remaining in south. Many bayous and lakes screened with Spanish moss.	Fishing in lakes and bayous. Hunting for deer, quail, and migratory birds. Boating; swimming; picknicking; camping; scenic drives.	Two artificial lakes; public recreational areas for picknicking and swimming at Valentine Lake 20 miles west of Alexandria and Gum Springs 10 miles west of Winnfield. Commercial hotels and cabin camps nearby.
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MICHIGAN

Lower Michigan —Huron National Forest, Cadillac. U S 23, 27.	Lumbermen's Monument. Forest easily accessible for the large population of southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	Trout fishing in the Au Sable River and smaller streams. Deer, small game, and bird hunting. Lake Huron with excellent beaches on eastern side.	Eighteen public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. A large number of resorts, hotels, and cabins. Towns within and near the forest: East Tawas, Tawas City, Oscoda, Harrisville, Grayling, Roscommon, West Branch, Rose City, and Mio.
Lower Michigan —Manistee National Forest, Cadillac. U S 10, 31, 131.	Easily accessible for the large population of southern Michigan, northern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.	Many lakes and streams provide fishing. Deer and small game hunting. Good skiing conditions on northern part of forest. Many of the lakes, including Lake Michigau, have beaches for swimming. Canoeing.	Sixteen public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. A large number of resorts, hotels, and cabins. Towns within and near the forest: Manistee, Ludington, Seottville, Whitehall, Fremont, Newaygo, White Cloud, Big Rapids, Reed City, Baldwin, Wellston, Brethren, and Cadillac.

MICHIGAN—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Ottawa, Ironwood. U S 2, 45; State 28, 35, 64.	Numerous easily accessible lakes and streams; Bond, Agate, Sturgeon, Conglomerate, Gorge, Sandstone, and Rainbow Falls. Victoria Dam; James Tounney Nursery; State Fish Hatchery; forest plantations.	Lake and stream fishing; deep sea trolling in Lake Superior. Deer and bear hunting. Many scenic drives.	Fifty-one Federal, State and county camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas; Numerous hotels and cabins. Nearby towns: Ironwood, Wakefield, Bessemer, Iron River, Ontonagon, Watersmeet, Kenton, Marenisco, and Trout Creek.
Upper Michigan —Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests, Escanaba. U S 2, 41; State 28, 94, 77.	Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior; Mackinac Island; scenic automobile drives; waterfalls.	Lake and stream fishing for trout, bass, northern and walleyed pike, perch; smelt dipping. Deer, black bear, ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse hunting. Canoeing.	Twenty-five public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, many cabins. Nearby well-equipped State Parks. Adjacent towns: Rapid River, Gladstone, Escanaba, Munising, Manistique, Saint Ignace, and Sault Sainte Marie.

MINNESOTA

Chippewa, Cass Lake. U S 2, 71, 371.	Headwaters of the Mississippi River; Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, and hundreds of smaller lakes; stands of virgin red pine. Home and present headquarters the Chippewa Indians.	Lake fishing for walleyes, northern pike, and pan fish. Waterfowl and upland game bird hunting; big game hunting, including deer and black bear. Hundreds of miles of good roads and scenic drives; swimming; boating and water sports. Winter sports including skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, and ice fishing.	Eighteen public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Three hundred resorts in and adjacent to the forest. Hotels, cabins, organization camps, boys and girls' camps. Nearby towns: Cass Lake, Walker, Deer River, Grand Rapids, Remer, Bemidji, Blackduck.
Superior, Duluth. U S 1, 53, 61.	Five thousand lakes, rugged shorelines, picturesque islands, sand beaches; million acres of virgin forest. Superior and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas, outstanding canoe trip opportunities; historic water route to Northwest.	Lake and stream fishing; deer hunting. Scenic drives: Gunflint, Ely-Buyek, Sawbill, and Honeymoon Trails; 16 unusual canoe routes.	Twenty public camp and picnic grounds. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Duluth, Virginia, International Falls, Ely, Two Harbors, and Grand Marais.

MISSISSIPPI

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Bienville , Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Forest.) U S 80; State 35.	Coastal-Plain, second-growth pine and hardwood forest; numerous forest management demonstration areas; 80 acres of virgin loblolly pine surrounding Bienville Ranger Station.	Quail hunting; fishing. Swimming.	One improved forest camp and picnic ground.
Delta , Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Rolling Fork.) U S 61.	Extensive areas of virgin bottom-land hardwood.	Deer hunting and fishing.	No improved camp grounds.
DeSoto , Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Gulfport, Laurel, and Hattiesburg.) U S 11, 90.	Ashe Forest Nursery; Harrison Experimental Forest; site of South Mississippi Gun and Dog Club field trials.	Quail hunting, fishing, bathing, boating.	Three improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Holly Springs , Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Holly Springs.) U S 72, 78.	Area contains some of the largest erosion gullies known; intensive erosion control projects. Annual bird-dog field trials at Holly Springs.	Quail and small game hunting.	No improved forest camp or picnic grounds.
Homochitto , Jackson. (Ranger headquarters at Meadville.) U S 61, 84.	One of finest natural timber growing sites in the United States with numerous forest management demonstration areas. Picturesque eroded loess country near Natchez.	Fishing. Swimming, picnicking, and camping, with trailer facilities at Clear Springs Recreation Area.	One improved forest camp and picnic area.

MISSOURI

Clark, Rolla . U S 8, 19, 21, 60, 67.	Big springs; clear fast-flowing streams; Ozark Mountains covered with oak and pine forests; spring bloom of redbud and dogwood and brilliant fall coloring.	Smallmouth bass and other fishing; squirrel shooting; fox hunting. Hundreds of miles of streams for "John-boat" float trips.	Thirteen public camp and picnic grounds. Nearby towns: Doniphan, Poplar Bluff, Van Buren, Ironton, Steelville, Salem, and Eminence.
Mark Twain , Springfield. U S 63, 66.	Ozark Mountains; numerous coves, rock cairns, and springs.	Clear streams with fishing for pan fish, bass, and pike; quail hunting. Scenic drives.	Two roadside camp grounds and one developed camping, picnic, and swimming area. Resorts and hotels in nearby towns of Branson, Hollister, Cassville, Forsyth, Rolla, Willow Springs, and West Plains.

MONTANA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Beaverhead , Dillon. U S 91; State 1, 41, 34, 36, 43.	Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area; Big Hole Battlefield Monument; Sacajawea Memorial Area; first capital of Montana. Tobacco Root, Madison, Gravelly, Snowcrest, and Continental Divide Rauges; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead, and Big Hole Rivers; alpine lakes.	Fishing; deer, elk, moose, antelope, and bear hunting. Hot springs; scenic drives; wilderness trips.	Twenty-six public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, and cabins in and near forest. Nearby towns: Dillon, Wisdom, Jackson, Lima, Ennis, Virginia City, and Sheridan.
Bitterroot , Hamilton. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 93.	Bitterroot Valley and spectacular Bitterroot Mountains; scores of mountain lakes and hot springs. Ancient Indian hieroglyphics; Saint Mary's Mission and Fort Owen. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, largest in United States; Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for elk, deer, bear, and goats. Bitterroot Valley scenic drive; riding trails; wilderness trips.	Ten public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Darby, Hamilton, Corvallis, Stevensville, and Missoula.
Cabinet , Thompson Falls. U S 10, 10A; State 28.	Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area; rugged mountain ranges; numerous highland lakes and mountain streams. One hundred miles of Clark Fork River Valley combining agricultural lands, forested areas, and picturesque mountain grandeur.	Mountain lake, stream, and river fishing. Big game hunting, including bear, elk, black and white tail deer. Numerous scenic drives; primitive area and trail riding trips; huckleberrying.	Fifteen developed public camp and picnic areas; Lookout Pass winter sports area on U. S. Highway 10. Limited resort, hotel, cabin and dude ranch facilities. Nearby towns: Thompson Falls, Plains, Hot Springs, Paradise, Saint Regis, Noxon, Saltese, Trout Creek.
Custer , Billings. (Forest lies partly in South Dakota.) U S 10, 12.	Spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City highway; snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus; Granite Peak, 12,962 feet, highest point in Montana; hundreds of lakes; Woodbine Falls, 900 feet; glaciers and ice caverns. Rich fossil beds; Indian hieroglyphics and burial grounds. Beartooth Wilderness Area.	Trout fishing, big game hunting, saddle and pack trips.	Thirty public camps and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Red Lodge, Laurel, and Billings.
Deerlodge , Butte. U S 10S, 10A, 91; State 38.	Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area; Tobacco Root Mountains; Mt. Powell and Flint Creek Range; numerous alpine lakes.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including bear, deer, elk, and special moose seasons. Riding trails, wilderness trips.	Twenty-five public camp areas; five winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Whitehall, Butte, Boulder, Anaconda, Philipsburg, and Deer Lodge.
Flathead , Kalispell. U S 2, 93; State 35, 37.	Spectacular geological formations, including massive Chinese Wall, and jagged Mission Mountains; hanging valleys; glaciers and scores of glacial lakes. Mission Mountains and Pentagon Wild Areas; Bob Marshall Wilderness Area.	Fishing, hunting; big game includes elk, deer, moose, bear, mountain sheep and goats. Picnicking, boating, camping, canoeing, hiking, and riding; scenic drives around Flathead Lake; wilderness trips.	Twelve public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas, including Big Mountain ski course. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Coram, Belton, and Bigfork.

MONTANA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Gallatin , Bozeman. U S 191, 10, 89.	Great Gallatin Valley; Crazy Mountains; canyons, snow-clad peaks; 11 outstanding waterfalls; more than 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams. Spanish Peaks and Absaroka Wilderness Areas.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including bear, moose, elk, and deer. Scenic drives: Gallatin Canyon, Boulder Canyon, and Yankee Jim Canyon; trail riding and wilderness trips.	Thirty-eight public camp and picnic areas; three winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Bozeman, West Yellowstone, Livingston, Bigtimber, and Gardiner.
Helena , Helena. U S 10N, 91.	Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn Mountain ranges. Boat trip to Gates of Mountains on Missouri River; old Fort Logan original blockhouse; ghost towns: Diamond City, Marysville, Crow Creek Falls. Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing; elk and deer hunting. Scenic drives: Trout and Beaver Creek Canyons; riding trails; wilderness trips.	Five public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Helena, Townsend, Lincoln, and White Sulphur Springs.
Kootenai , Libby. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 2; State 37.	Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area; Whitefish Range; Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, and Fisher River.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including black bear and deer. Scenic drives: Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, Fisher River; riding trails.	Ten public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Hotels, cabins, and dude ranch facilities. Nearby towns: Libby, Troy, and Eureka.
Lewis and Clark , Great Falls. U S 87, 89, 91; State 29.	Bob Marshall Wilderness Area; Chinese Wall and Continental Divide; scenic limestone canyons and rolling mountains with many open parks; Little Belt Mountains.	Stream and lake fishing; big game hunting for deer, elk, grizzly and black bear, and antelope. Wilderness trips; riding trails; numerous scenic drives: Kings Hill, Judith River, Crystal Lake, Sun River, and Teton River.	Twenty camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Many resorts, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Great Falls and Lewistown.
Lolo , Missoula. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 10, 93; State 20.	Bob Marshall and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Areas; Mission, Bitterroot, and Swan Ranges; Continental Divide. Lewis and Clark Trail; junction Clark Fork and Bitterroot Rivers.	Stream and lake fishing; hunting for native grouse, Chinese pheasant, elk, deer, and bear. Wilderness pack trips; scenic drives: Lolo Trail, Lochsa River, Seeley Lake, Buffalo Park, Rock Creek. Mountain saddle trails, foot trails to a hundred lakes and peaks.	Twenty-nine public camp grounds; Pattee Canyon picnic area. Resorts, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Missoula, Ovando, Superior, Alberton, and Drummond.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska , Halsey. U S 20.	Bessey Nursery; extensive sand hills forest plantations; largest herd of mule deer in Nebraska; entire forest in game refuge; nesting grounds of great blue heron, grouse and prairie chicken.	Pheasant, migratory bird, and small game hunting in season outside the forest boundaries. Fishing; swimming.	One improved public camp and picnic ground. Hotel accommodations at Broken Bow and Valentine.
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NEVADA

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Humboldt, Elko. U S 18, 40.	Wildhorse Reservoir; Owyhee River Canyon; Humboldt, Independence, and Ruby Mountains. Thriving livestock industry in the Northfork and Mountain City areas.	Fishing in streams and Wildhorse Reservoir; deer hunting. Saddle and pack trips.	No forest camp grounds. Resort and dude ranch at Wildhorse Reservoir. Hotel facilities at Elko and Mountain City.
Nevada, Ely. U S 6, 50, 93; State 39.	Mt. Wheeler, 13,061 feet, is the highest peak wholly in Nevada. The Charleston Division is famous because of its large pine trees and cool climate in the midst of hot desert country. Lehman Caves National Monument.	Deer hunting; Nevada's only elk herd. Scenic trails on Snake Division and Charleston Mountain.	Twenty public camp, picnic, and trailer camp areas; two winter sports areas. Nearby towns: Las Vegas, Ely, McGill, Ruth, and Kimberly.
Toiyabe, Reno. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 395, 50, 40, 6, 88, 108, 95; California 4; Nevada 8A, 88, 3, 22.	Sierra Nevada, Toiyabe, Santa Rosa Ranges; alpine lakes; Virginia Creek, Green Creek, and Twin Lakes; Hoover Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing, golden and Piute Trout. Blacktail and mule deer, antelope hunting. Scenic drives: Mt. Rose, Lake Tahoe, Ebbetts and Sonora Passes; riding trails, wilderness trips.	Twenty-three public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Reno, Carson City, Minden, Austin, Tonopah, and Winnemucca.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountain, Laconia. (Forest lies partly in Maine.) U S 2, 3, 302.	Embraces a major portion of the White Mountains. Mt. Washington, 6,288 feet, highest point in New England; Presidential Range; Tuckerman Ravine; Glen Ellis Falls; Lakes of the Clouds.	Mountain stream fishing; deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives through famous notches; winter and spring skiing; mountain climbing and hiking, more than 1,000 miles of foot trails; swimming.	Sixteen public camp and picnic grounds, including popular Dolly Copp Area. High country cabins. Nearby hotels and cabins.
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NEW MEXICO

Carson, Taos. U S 64; State 3, 75, 38.	Home and burial place of Kit Carson; well known art colony; Taos Indian pueblo. Sangre de Cristo Mountains, including Wheeler Peak, 13,123 feet; trout streams, lakes, and hot springs; Harwood Foundation.	Lake and stream trout fishing; hunting, includes turkey and brown bear. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Thirty public camp and picnic grounds; two winter sports areas. Nearby towns: Taos, Santa Fe, and Raton.
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NEW MEXICO—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Cibola , Albuquerque. U S 85, 66, 60.	Mount Taylor, 11,389 feet, and Sandia Crest, 10,800 feet, accessible by auto. Antelope herds. Pueblo Indian villages; prehistoric ruins; ancient "sky city" of Acoma.	Deer and antelope hunting; limited fishing. Scenic drives.	Thirty-four public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Albuquerque, Mountainair, Belen, Socorro, Hot Springs, Grants, and Gallup.
Gila , Silver City. U S 260; State 180, 52, 78, 185, 186.	Abundant game. Gila and Black Range Wilderness Areas; Mogollon, Black, Pinos, Altos, and Diablo Mountain Ranges. Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument; pre- historic ruins.	Stream fishing; big game hunting includ- ing black bear, mule deer, whitetail deer, antelope, and mountain lion; and turkey hunting. Scenic drives: Outer Loop, Inner Loop; riding and hiking trails; wilderness trips.	Eighteen public camp and picnic areas. Private cabins, lodge resorts, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Silver City, Glen- wood, Deming, Lordsburg, and Hot Springs.
Lincoln , Alamogordo. U S 54, 70, 380; State 83.	White Mountain, 12,000 feet; extensive pon- derosa pine and fir stands. Scene of Lincoln County range war. White Mountain Wild Area. Adjoins Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Monument.	Fishing; big game hunting. Winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips. Golfing at Ruidoso and Cloudcroft, highest golf course in the world.	Eight public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resort hotels, lodges, cabins, dude ranches, and organization camps. Nearby towns: Ruidoso, Cloudcroft, Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Artesia, and Ros- well.
Santa Fe , Santa Fe. U S 285, 85, 64, 84.	Sangre de Cristo Range including Truchas Peaks, 13,306 feet, highest in New Mexico; Pecos and Jemez rivers; mountain streams and lakes. San Pedro Parks Wild Area; Pecos Wilderness Area. Indian villages; ancient pueblo and Spanish mission ruins; cliff dwellings.	Lakes and streams furnish much of the clear water for trout fishing in State. Turkey, elk, deer, bear hunting. Wilderness trips.	Thirty-one public camp and picnic areas; one winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, com- mercial cabin camps on Pecos and Jemez Rivers in vicinity of Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Jemez Springs. Nearby towns: Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Pecos, Espanola, and Berna- lillo.

NORTH CAROLINA

Croatan , Asheville. (Ranger head- quarters at New Bern.) U S 17, 70.	Historic New Bern, founded 1710; Civil War breastworks. Five large lakes; pine and swamp hardwoods, 3 miles from Atlantic Ocean.	Deer, bear, turkey, quail, and migratory bird hunting; fishing; boating; swimming.	Two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
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NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Nantahala , Franklin. U S 19, 64, 129, 23.	Fontana, Hiwassee, Santeetlah, Nantahala, Cheoah, Glenville, and Apalachia Lakes; Fontana Dam; Cullasaja, White Water River, Bridal Veil, Toxaway, and Dry Falls. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest; 60 miles of Appalachian Trail. Southern Appalachian Mountains famous for azaleas and rhododendrons.	Lake and stream fishing for bass and trout. European wild boar, deer, bear, turkey, and bird hunting. Hiking, swimming, and boating.	Eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds; Swimming at Cliffside Lake and Arrowwood; Van Hook Glade trailer camp. Tourist and cabin accommodations in and near forest.
Pisgah , Asheville. U S 19, 23, 25, 64, 70, 221, 276, 321, and Blue Ridge Parkway.	Mount Mitchell 6,684 feet; Linville Falls and Gorge. Pisgah National Game Refuge; Boone, Mt. Mitchell and Sherwood Cooperative Game Management Areas, with annual big game hunts. Craggy Gardens and Roan Mountain famous for purple rhododendron; Appalachian Trail.	Trout, bass, and perch fishing. Deer, bear, and small game hunting. Hiking; horseback riding; swimming.	Eighteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Hot Springs, Lenoir, Marion, and Pisgah Forest.

OHIO

Wayne (Purchase Unit), Columbus. U S 21, 23, 33, 35, 50, 52.	Particularly beautiful fall coloring of hardwoods. Nearby points of interest include historic Marietta, Gallipolis, Blennerhassett's Island, and Amesville "Coonskin Library." Iron and old charcoal furnaces.	Small game hunting; fishing on numerous streams and lakes. Hiking; horseback riding; automobile tours; scenic lookout points.	Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area and five other developed areas. Overnight accommodations at numerous cabin camps, tourist homes, and hotels along the main highways and at the larger towns throughout the area.
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OREGON

Deschutes , Bend. U S 28, 97.	Snow-clad peaks, ice caves, waterfalls, and scores of beautiful mountain lakes; lava caves; Deschutes River; Newberry Crater; "Century Drive." Mount Jefferson Wild Area and Three Sisters Wilderness Area.	Rainbow trout fishing; deer hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips; winter sports.	Thirty-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial dude ranches, cabin camps, and resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Sisters, Redmond, Bend, and Crescent.
Fremont , Lakeview. U S 395.	Abert fault east of Lake Abert, second largest vertical fault in world. Indian paintings and writings. Protected herds of antelope; Oregon Desert; Gearhart Mountain Wild Area.	Deer hunting.	Thirteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Lakeview, Bly, Paisley, Crescent, and Klamath Falls.

OREGON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Malheur , John Day. U S 28, 395.	Cabin of Joaquin Miller. Mountains; miles of fishing streams; archers' hunting reserve; fossil beds of prehistoric plants and animals; extensive stand of ponderosa pine forest. Strawberry Mountain Wild Area.	Stream trout fishing; elk and deer hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Eleven improved forest and camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: John Day, Burns, and Prairie City.
Mount Hood , Portland. U S 30, 99.	World-famous scenic drives; hot springs; renowned Timberline Lodge; Multnomah Falls; glacier, lakes, and flower-filled alpine meadows. Mount Hood and Mount Jefferson Wild Areas. On Oregon Trail route.	Stream and lake fishing. Swimming; winter sports; saddle and pack trips; spectacular auto tours.	Fifty-five improved forest camp and picnic grounds; four winter sports areas. Timberline Lodge and other commercial resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Portland, Hood River, Gresham, Estacada, Sandy, and Maupin.
Ochoco , Prineville. U S 28, 97.	Parklike ponderosa pine forests; many beaver colonies. Frontier day army post; scene of early-day range wars.	Trout fishing; deer hunting. Scenic drives.	Five improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Prineville and Dayville.
Rogue River , Medford. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 99.	Table Rock, site of bloody war with Rogue River Indians. Rogue River; lakes, trout streams, and waterfalls; extensive sugar pine and Douglas-fir forests. Mountain Lakes Wild Area.	Rainbow and steelhead trout fishing; deer and migratory bird hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, and Crescent.
Siskiyou , Grants Pass. (Forest lies partly in California.) U S 99, 101, 199.	Famous fishing grounds in lower Rogue River gorge; early-day gold camps. Home of Port Orford cedar and Oregon myrtle; profuse growths of wild lilac, rhododendron, azaleas, and pitcher plants; Brewer weeping spruce; Saddle oak. Kalmiopsis Wild Area.	Cutthroat and steelhead trout and salmon fishing. Deer, bear, and cougar hunting. Boat trips; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Seventeen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts, outfitters, and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Grants Pass, Powers, Gold Beach, and Brookings.
Siuslaw , Corvallis. U S 20, 99, 101.	Heavy stands Sitka spruce, western hemlock, cedar and Douglas-fir; pitcher plants, rhododendron, and azaleas. Bordered by Pacific Ocean; Cape Perpetua; and sand dunes. Cascade Head Experimental Forest.	Ocean, lake, and stream fishing. Deer, bear, cougar, and migratory bird hunting. Swimming; boating; clam digging; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Nineteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Corvallis, Eugene, Newport, Mapleton, Florence, Waldport, and Taft.
Umatilla , Pendleton. (Forest lies partly in Washington.) U S 30, 395.	On old Oregon Trail Route; Famous "Pendleton Roundup." Blue Mountains; hot sulphur springs; Starkey Experimental Forest and Range.	Elk, deer, pheasant hunting. Saddle trips and scenic drives; winter sports.	Seventeen improved forest camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial hostels in and near forest. Nearby towns: Pendleton, Walla Walla, and La Grande.

OREGON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Umpqua , Roseburg. U S 99.	Spectacular North Umpqua Cataracts; Toketee and Lemolo Falls; Umpqua River; Diamond Lake; Mount Thielsen.	Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing. Deer, bear, cougar hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps near forest.
Wallowa , Enterprise. U S 30.	Snow-capped peaks; Wallowa and many other lakes; glaciers; alpine meadows and rare wild flowers; Minam River, famous fishing stream. Grand spectacle of Snake River and Imnaha Canyons from Grizzly Ridge Road. Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.	Stream and lake trout fishing; elk, deer, bear hunting. Saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Enterprise, Wallowa, and Joseph.
Whitman , Baker. U S 28, 395, 30.	Blue and Wallowa Mountains; Anthony Lakes; Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.	Stream and lake fishing; deer, bear, elk hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest. Nearby towns: Baker, La Grande, Union, and Prairie City.
Willamette , Eugene. U S 20, 28, 54, 99.	Most heavily timbered national forest in United States. Snow-capped peaks, lakes, waterfalls, and hot springs; McKenzie Pass Highway. Three Sisters Wilderness Area, including extraordinary volcanic formations; Mount Jefferson Wild Area.	Stream and lake fishing; deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Fifty-one improved forest camp and picnic grounds; two winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and pack trip outfitters in and near forest. Nearby towns: Eugene, Albany, Salem, and Lebanon.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny , Warren. U S 6, 62; State 59.	Allegheny Mountains; oil field; Watermill Race ski trail; Chief Cornplanter Indian Reservation. Hearts Content and Tionesta Natural Areas, virgin timber stands; three hundred miles of trout streams; Beaver Meadows Waterfowl Refuge.	Trout and bass fishing; big game hunting for bear and deer. Scenic drives.	Eight public camp and picnic areas; two swimming areas; two organization camps. Hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Kane, Bradford, Marienville, Sheffield, Tionesta, Ridgway, and Tidioute.
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PUERTO RICO

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Caribbean , Rio Piedras. By plane: 5 hours from New York, 4 hours from Miami; by car from Rio Piedras: 1 hour to Luquillo Division, 2 hours to Toro Negro Division.	Tropical rain forests, air conditioned 2,000 feet above the humid lowlands; climatic relief due to differences in elevation. Breathing panoramic views of palm-covered mountain slopes, timbered valleys, rocky gorges, cliffs, and waterfalls.	For the nature lover, more than 300 tree species, 21 different orchids, 500 varieties of graceful ferns have been identified. Forests abound with wild parrots, foot and horse-back trails, observation points on mountain tops. Scenic mountain drives over excellent highways; vivid comparison between heavy rainfall and arid sides of Island.	La Mina Recreation Area on the Luquillo Division—500 acres of highly developed picnic areas, restaurant, rental cabins, swimming pools. Doña Juana Recreation Area on the Toro Negro Division, with equal facilities. Nearby towns offer resort and hotel accommodations, with ocean beaches, surf bathing, and trips to sugar centrals, pineapple plantations, and canning factories.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Francis Marion , Columbia (ranger headquarters at Moncks Corner and McClellanville). U S 17, 52.	Ruins and remnants of early colonial settlements and plantations. Many "meteor bays;" picturesque moss-hung oaks, flowering yucca, dogwood, and holly.	Bass and other fishing; alligator, deer, turkey, and quail hunting. Boating, bathing, scenic drives.	One improved forest picnic ground. Commercial hostelrys nearby.
Sumter , Columbia (ranger headquarters at Newberry, Walhalla, and Greenwood). U S 25, 76, 176.	Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains; rank growth of rhododendron and other flowering shrubs; Walhalla Trout Hatchery.	Trout and some bass fishing, quail hunting, scenic drives.	Four improved forest picnic grounds. Commercial hostelrys near forest.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills , Deadwood. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 14, 85.	Spectacular canyons and waterfalls; crystal caves. Historic gold rush area, where famous early day characters lived and were buried, including Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, and Preacher Smith; famous and fabulous Homestake Mine; logging and lumbering operations.	Fishing; deer and migratory bird hunting. Swimming, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives.	Twenty-four improved public camp and picnic areas. Numerous commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Deadwood, Rapid City, Belle Fourche, Custer, and Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Sundance, Newcastle, Wyo.
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SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Harney, Custer. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 16, 85.	Harney Peak, highest point east of Rockies. Rushmore National Memorial; Pine Creek Natural Area. Logging and lumbering operations; gold, silver, and feldspar mining.	Lake and stream trout fishing; deer and elk hunting. Swimming, boating, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives.	Twenty-three improved public camp and picnic areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Custer, Rapid City, Belle Fourche, Edgemont, and Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Newcastle, Wyo.

TENNESSEE

Cherokee, Cleveland. (Forest lies partly in North Carolina.) U S 421, 19E, 19W, 25, 64; State 68, 67, 70.	Rugged mountain country cut by river gorges. Ducktown Copper Basin, one of the South's outstanding examples of deforestation and erosion. Three game management areas.	Lake and stream fishing, including rainbow and brook trout. Small and large game hunting, including wild boar. Hiking, boating, swimming.	Eighteen public camp and picnic areas. Hotels and tourist cabins. Nearby towns: Bristol, Johnson City, Mountain City, Elizabethton, Erwin, Greeneville, Newport, Madisonville, Tellico Plains, Etowah, Benton, and Cleveland.
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TEXAS

Angelina, Lufkin. U S 59, 69.	Flat to rolling sandy hills and with longleaf pine; hardwood forests along river bottom. Angelina River and many overflow lakes; Boykin Lake.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes, quail and dove hunting, swimming, and picnicking.	One improved picnic and camping area and 12-acre lake.
Davy Crockett, Lufkin (ranger headquarters at Crockett and Groveton). U S 287; State 94, 103.	Flat, shortleaf-loblolly pine woods; hardwoods in bottoms, timber management demonstration area.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes, some deer hunting, swimming, camping, and picnicking.	One improved recreation area and 80-acre lake.
Sabine, Lufkin (ranger headquarters at San Augustine). U S 96; State 21.	Southern pine and hardwood forests; Sabine River and overflow lakes; Boles Field Fox Hunt Area.	Bass and cat fishing in river and lakes, fox hunting, swimming, camping, and picnicking.	One improved recreation area and 17-acre lake.
Sam Houston, Lufkin (ranger headquarters at Huntsville). U S 75; State 190.	Flat, shortleaf-loblolly pine woods; hardwoods in bottoms; numerous lakes and small streams; part of the "Big Thicket" area.	Bass and cat fishing in rivers and lakes, swimming, camping, and picnicking.	One improved recreation area and 30-acre lake.

UTAH

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Ashley, Vernal. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.) U S 30, 40; State 44.	East half of Uinta Mountain Range, highest range in United States extending east and west; Kings Peak, 13,498 feet; Red Gorge of the Green River, 1,500 feet deep; exposed geological formations a billion years old; High Uintas Wilderness Area, mostly above 10,000 feet; numerous scenic gorges, natural erosion formations.	Lake and stream fishing. Big game hunting including deer, elk, and antelope. Riding trails; wilderness area pack trips.	Twenty public camp and picnic areas. Five resorts; cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Mountainview and Green River, Wyo.; Manila, Vernal, Duchesne, and Roosevelt, Utah.
Cache, Logan. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.) U S 30S, 89, 91; State 39.	Rugged mountains; Bear River and Wasatch Ranges; Minnetonka Cave; Logan and Ogden Canyons; Monte Christo Mt. Snow Basin winter sports.	Trout fishing; deer and elk hunting. Scenic drives; riding and hiking trails.	Forty-six camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Nearby towns: Ogden, Brigham, and Logan, Utah; Preston, Soda Springs, and Paris, Idaho.
Dixie, Cedar City. U S 91, 89.	Red Canyon, Panguitch and Navajo Lakes, Pine Valley Mountains, Boulder Top Plateau and its many lakes not accessible by road. Table Cliff Point from where peaks in four States (Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah) can be observed on a clear day. Spectacular colored cliffs.	Deer, elk, and cougar hunting; fishing in lakes and streams.	Twenty-five public camp and picnic areas. One winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, dude ranches, and cabins. Nearby towns: Cedar City, Parowan, St. George, Panguitch, Enterprise, Escalante, Boulder, and Teasdale.
Fishlake, Richfield. U S 89, 91.	Tushar Mountains, Thousand Lake Mtn. Scenic Area, Petrified Wood Scenic Area tributary to Wayne Wonderland.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including deer and elk. Scenic drives: Beaver Canyon, Wayne Wonderland, Fishlake-Salina, and others.	Twenty public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Nearby towns: Richfield, Salina, Monroe, Loa, Bicknell, Koosharem, Beaver, Kanosh, and Fillmore.
Manti, Ephraim. U S 89, 50; State 10, 29, 31.	Wasatch Plateau; Skyline Drive penetrates high alpine meadows and sylvan glades; colorful canyons; unique geology, east part of forest widely underlain with coal. Great Basin Forest Research Center. Indian writings and battlefields.	Trout fishing; deer, elk, cougar hunting. Hiking, saddle trips.	Eleven major, thirty-one smaller camp and picnic areas. Nearby towns: Manti, Ephraim, Mt. Pleasant, Price, Huntington, and Ferron.
Uinta, Provo. U S 40, 50, 91, 189.	Wasatch upthrust limestone strata of particular interest to geologists. Near Provo deep canyons and waterfalls bisect the formation. Balance of forest has more moderate terrain, open range mixed with oak, maple, aspen, spruce, and fir producing spectacular color landscape during fall months.	Rocky Mountain mule deer hunting, limited number of elk.	Nineteen public camp and picnic areas; four valley view and overlook points. Hotels and cabins at nearby towns: Provo, Spanish Fork, Nephi, Heber, Moab, and Monticello.

UTAH—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Wasatch , Salt Lake City. U S 91, 40, 530, 30S, 50, 303; State 152, 210, 65, 239, 168, 35.	Rugged back country: Wasatch, Uinta, Stansbury, Onaqui Ranges and High Uintas Wilderness Area. Alpine Scenic Highway; Timpanogos Cave; Mirror Lake; Granddaddy Lakes. Alta and Brighton Skiing Areas.	Lake and stream fishing, deer and elk hunting. Boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, riding and hiking trails, wilderness trips, skiing, skating, and mountain climbing.	Seventy-eight public camps and picnic areas; three winter sports areas. Numerous resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden, Murray, Heber, and Kamas, Utah; Evanston, Wyo.

VERMONT

Green Mountain , Rutland. U S 4, 7.	Rugged mountains, scenery, picturesque valleys, quaint New England villages. Green Mountain Range traversed by the "Long Trail;" Champlain Valley and points of historic interest such as famous battle-grounds of Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars.	Lake and stream fishing; bird shooting and big game hunting for deer and bear. Bridle trails and hiking; scenic drives.	Four improved forest picnic areas, ten high country cabins, two camp areas; famous ski areas. Summer resorts and famous New England inns; hotels and cabins. Nearby towns: Burlington, Rutland, Manchester, Middlebury, Brandon, and Rochester.
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VIRGINIA

George Washington , Harrisonburg. (Forest lies partly in West Virginia.) U S 11, 33; State 42, 260.	Rugged country, elevations up to 4,500 feet; Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, Alleghany, and Massanutten Ranges. Crabtree Falls; limestone caverns; Ramsey's Draft Natural Area; Duncan, Bald, High, Reddish, and Elliott Knobs; Shenandoah and Warm Springs Valleys. Part of forest originally surveyed by George Washington.	Trout and bass fishing; bear, deer, turkey, and grouse hunting. Panoramic vistas; 500 miles of scenic drives; Blue Ridge Parkway; 1,000 miles of foot trails. Swimming, camping.	Sherando Lake Recreation Area with 20-acre lake; 6 smaller recreation areas. Hotels, resorts, and numerous cabin camps near forest. Nearby towns: Waynesboro, Staunton, Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Covington, Clifton Forge, and Hot Springs, Va.; Franklin, W. Va.
Jefferson , Roanoke. U S 11, 220, 21, 52, 23, 58.	Blue Ridge Mountains; Mount Rogers, 5,719 feet, highest point in Virginia. Transitional zone northern and southern flora; rhododendrons. Glenwood Furnace; Appalachian Trail; Blue Ridge Parkway.	Big game hunting, white tail deer. Network of good secondary roads supplementing main highways.	Seven public camp and picnic areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins. Nearby towns: Lexington, Roanoke, Radford, Bluefield, Wytheville, Marion, Abingdon, Bristol.

WASHINGTON

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Chelan, Okanogan. U S 97.	Lake Chelan 55 miles long, between precipitous ranges; alpine meadows, snow peaks, and glaciers. North Cascade Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing. Boating, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	Forty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest. Nearby towns: Okanogan, Tonasket, Chelan, and Twisp.
Colville, Colville. U S 395.	Roosevelt Lake, 151 miles in length and covers an area of 82,000 acres, impounded by Grand Coulee Dam, the most massive man-made masonry structure in the world. Mountain lakes; scenic drive along Roosevelt Lake. Greatest mineral producing area in the State of Washington. Old mission near Kettle Falls constructed without the use of nails in 1845.	Hunting and fishing—noted for large mule deer with a record weight of 440 pounds. Water transportation from Roosevelt Lake to Arrowhead Lakes in Canada. Huckleberries and mushrooms.	One winter sports area near Chewelah; three developed camp grounds, located at Lake Thomas, Swan Lake, and 10-Mile on U S Highway 44; five camp grounds with minor developments. Four resorts and cabins at Curlew Lake; one resort at Lake Thomas. Nearby towns: Chewelah and Republic, Wash.; and Grand Forks, British Columbia, Canada.
Gifford Pinchot, Vancouver. U S 99, 830.	Mount Adams, 12,300 feet, reached by scenic Evergreen Highway; Spirit Lake and many others; snow-capped peaks; Mineral Springs. Wind River forest nursery. Goat Rocks and Mount Adams Wild Areas.	Lake and stream trout fishing. Deer and bear hunting. Spectacular auto tours, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	Forty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest. Nearby towns: Vancouver, Stevenson, Randle, Castle Rock and White Salmon.
Mt. Baker, Bellingham. U S 99.	Superlative mountain scenery; snow-capped peaks, glaciers, and alpine lakes; heavy stands of giant Douglas-fir. North Cascade Wilderness Area.	Trout fishing; deer and bear hunting. Winter sports; saddle and pack trips; mountain climbing.	Thirty improved forest camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps, hotels and resorts, and experienced guides nearby. Nearby towns: Bellingham, Everett, Darrington, and Granite Falls.
Olympic, Olympia. U S 99, 401, 101.	Dense forests of big trees; spectacular snow peaks; scores of lakes and fishing streams.	Stream and lake fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and elk hunting. Winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts, cabin camps, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Olympia, Port Angeles, Shelton, and Quilcene.
Snoqualmie, Seattle. U S 10, 410.	Snoqualmie Falls, 250 feet high; Naches Pass, featured by pillars of the Dalles; largest known Douglas-fir tree; snow peaks, lakes, and miles of fishing streams. Mather Memorial Parkway; Goat Rocks Wild Area.	Stream and lake fishing, including steelhead trout; blacktail and mule deer, bear and elk hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	Forty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds; one winter sports area. Commercial cabin camps and outfitters locally available. Nearby towns: Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, Yakima, and Cle Elum.

WASHINGTON—Continued

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Wenatchee , Wenatchee. U S 10, 97.	Snow-capped peaks, lakes, alpine meadows, and rare wild flowers; many miles of fishing streams; Lake Wenatchee.	Stream and lake trout fishing; deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	Thirty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds; two winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest. Nearby towns: Wenatchee, Leavenworth, Cashmere, and Cle Elum.

WEST VIRGINIA

Monongahela , Elkins. U S 33, 219, 220, 250.	Southern Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains; Spruce Knob, highest point in State; Blackwater Canyon and 60-foot falls; spectacular Seneca Rocks on historic Seneca Indian Trail. Botanically curious Cranberry Glades; rhododendrons in July; eleven wildlife management areas; unexplored limestone caves; beaver colonies. Parsons Forest Nursery; Smoke Hole mountain settlement.	Trout and bass fishing; deer, bear, grouse, turkey, and small game hunting. Swimming, hiking, horseback riding, scenic drives.	Eight improved forest camps and picnic grounds. Commercial tourist homes and highway cabins in and near forest.
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WISCONSIN

Chequamegon , Park Falls. U S 2; State 13, 63, 64, 70, 77.	Hundreds of large and small lakes. Pine, spruce, and balsam forests; extensive jack pine plantations.	Lake and stream fishing, particularly for muskellunge. Deer and small game hunting. Canoe travel on Flambeau and Chipewewa Rivers.	Twenty-six public forest camp and picnic grounds; two winter sports areas. Organization camp, resorts, and cabins. Nearby towns: Medford, Park Falls, Ashland, Washburn, and Hayward.
Nicolet , Rhinelander. U S 17, 32, 55, 64, 70, 139.	Northern Wisconsin lake region; trout streams and scenic rivers. Pine, spruce-balsam, hardwood, and cedar-spruce swamp forests.	Lake and stream fishing for muskellunge, pike, bass, and trout. Deer, bear, grouse, and duck hunting. Swimming; boating; canoe trips; nature hikes; snowshoeing, and skiing.	Sixteen public camp and picnic grounds, five of which have swimming beaches; one ski area. Numerous resorts and cabins are located on private lands within and near the forest.

WYOMING

NAME, HEADQUARTERS, AND ACCESS HIGHWAYS	SPECIAL FEATURES	RECREATION RESOURCES	RECREATION FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATIONS
Bighorn , Sheridan. U S 14, 16, 87.	Bighorn Mountains; snow-capped peaks; glaciers; over 300 lakes. Curious prehistoric Indian Medicine Wheel on Medicine Mountain; Indian battlefields. Cloud Peak Wild Area.	Trout fishing; elk, deer, bear, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Seventy-seven public camp and picnic areas; winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest. Nearby towns: Sheridan, Buffalo, Lovell, Greybull, and Worland.
Bridger , Kemmerer. U S 89, 189, 187.	Wind River Mountain Range; live glaciers; Bridger Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including bear, moose, elk, mountain sheep and deer. Scenic drives: Pinedale Skyline Drive, Greys River Road. Wilderness trips.	Twenty-five improved public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Pinedale and Afton.
Medicine Bow , Laramie. U S 50.	Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, Laramie, and Pole Mountains; Snowy Range Natural Area; many lakes and fishing streams; numerous beaver colonies.	Fishing and deer hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Thirty-five improved public camp and picnic areas; two winter sports areas. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Laramie, Cheyenne, and Encampment.
Shoshone , Cody. U S 14, 20, 287.	Rugged Absaroka Mountains and Bear-tooth Plateau with perpetual snow; Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, highest point in Wyoming; largest glaciers in Rocky Mountains; hundreds of lakes. North and South Absaroka, Popo Agie, Glacier, and Stratified Wilderness Areas.	Fishing; mountain sheep, elk, moose, deer, bear, and game bird hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Fifty-five public camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest. Nearby towns: Cody, Lander, and Dubois, Wyo.; Red Lodge and Cook City, Mont.
Teton , Jackson. U S 89, 187, 287; State 22.	Unspoiled scenic back country famous for big game herds. Gros Ventre Slide, Gros Ventre, Teton, and Wind River Ranges; Continental Divide. Teton Wilderness Area; famous Jackson Hole country.	Stream, lake fishing; big game hunting: moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, grizzly bear. Scenic drives: Hoback Canyon, Wind River Highway. Winter sports.	Eleven public camp and picnic areas; warm swimming pool; winter sports area. Resorts, dude ranches, cabins.

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR RECREATION VISITORS ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

National-forest lands are open for recreation use and restrictions are imposed only when necessary for the health and safety of users and for protection of the forests.

In times of extreme fire hazard certain areas may be closed to all use. Such closed areas are conspicuously posted.

Campers and picnickers are urged to use regular camp and picnic areas where fire grates, tables, sanitary facilities, and safe drinking water are available.

Campfire permits are required in some forests, even at regular camp and picnic areas (see special fire rules for regions).

General Rules

1. Be sure to check on local fire rules. Read signs and posters. Some areas are closed to smoking or to all travel. Ask the ranger if in doubt.

2. Discharging fireworks is prohibited on the national forests.

3. Build campfires only in safe places and put them dead out with water before leaving.

4. At regular camp and picnic areas build fires only at designated places.

5. In areas where smoking is permitted, don't smoke when walking or riding in the forest and be sure your match, cigarette, cigar, or pipe heel is out before you discard it.

6. Never throw lighted smokes out of a car—use the ash tray.

7. Tables, latrines, and shelters are expensive and are for your convenience—don't cut initials or otherwise mutilate or destroy them. Leave them in sanitary condition.

8. Trees, shrubs, and flowers make the area attractive—don't cut or deface trees, and leave flowers for others to enjoy.

9. Don't pollute ground or water. Fish and clothes should not be cleaned in lakes or streams.

10. Observe State and Federal game and fish laws.

11. Discharge of firearms on or adjacent to recreation areas is prohibited.

Special Fire Rules

The national forests are located in 40 States. It would not be practicable to have one set of fire rules because in some portions of the United States fire hazards are explosive during the summer and drastic precautions are necessary. Be sure to check with local forest officers. States not listed have no national forests. Check with State officials for State laws.

The following special rules and restrictions are in effect on the national forests, in addition to the general rules.

Northern Rocky Mountains (Montana, northern Idaho, extreme eastern Washington, and northwestern South Dakota):

Campfire permits not required.

Shovel, ax, and water bucket must be carried in your car (usually for period July 20-September 5).

Rocky Mountains (Colorado, Wyoming east of Continental Divide, South Dakota, Nebraska):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Southwest (Arizona and New Mexico):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Intermountain (Utah, Wyoming west of Continental Divide, southern Idaho, Nevada, and narrow strip of eastern California from Lake Tahoe south):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required, except in California portion of Toiyabe National Forest.

California:

Campfire permits required for any fire, including campfires at regular Forest Service camp grounds, and including gasoline stoves, even if inside a trailer.

Open campfires are prohibited in southern California (Angeles, Cleveland, San Bernardino, and Los Padres National Forests). Fires may be built only in camp stoves.

Pacific Northwest (Oregon and Washington):

Campfire permits required on most national forests except at regular camp grounds which are posted "Campfire permits not required on this camp ground."

Northern Atlantic States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky):

Campfire permits required except at regular established camp and picnic areas.

Smoking prohibited in high hazard areas of forests.

Southern Atlantic and Gulf States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma):

No special rules.

Campfire permits not required.

Lake States and Central States (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri):

Campfire permits not required.

Suggested Rules of Conduct

In addition to the general and special rules the Forest Service suggests the following rules of conduct as the mark of a good camper, picnicker, and recreationist:

1. Leave a clean, neat camp—just like you'd like to find it. Burn papers and boxes. Put cans and trash in garbage pits or cans.

2. When in recreation areas keep your car on the roads and parking areas.

3. When putting out fires in prepared fireplaces, be careful not to pour water directly on the hot rocks or fire brick—it cracks them.

4. Don't try to burn wet garbage—it seldom burns up and leaves a mess for the next camper. Put it in garbage pit or can.

5. If you plan to go on a hiking trip into the back country, get reliable maps and good shoes. Let the ranger know where you are going and when you get back.

6. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket in your car—in case of fire.

7. Be cautious about drinking water from streams. Clear looking water may be dangerous.

8. When camping away from improved areas, bury at least 100 feet from running water all garbage and refuse that you cannot burn; and always be sure your fire is out.

BACK COVER.—*Follow the open road; portals of national forests are ever open to visitors. Carson National Forest, N. Mex.*

F-383722



Where Away?

TAKE THE NEAREST
ROAD TO THE NATION-
AL FORESTS FOR PER-
FECT RECREATION . . .
THEY ARE OPEN TO
EVERYONE. THEY ARE
YOURS TO ENJOY.